

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

ANDY AU, KAREN AUSTIN, MIGNON
BACON, SHA-QUWANA BOYD, AMANDA
CASNAVE, CHARLOTTE DANIELS, TRISTA
MCRAE, NADIA MORENO, ANDREW
RIVERS, SALIMU SCOTT, ELIZABETH
SURIANO, MATTHIAS WILL, and CYNTHIA
WRIGHT, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

INTEGRATED DECISIONS AND SYSTEMS,
INC. D/B/A IDEAS REVENUE SOLUTIONS,
SAS INSTITUTE INC., HILTON WORLDWIDE
HOLDINGS, INC., EXTENDED STAY
AMERICA, INC., SONESTA
INTERNATIONAL HOTELS CORPORATION,
INTERCONTINENTAL HOTELS GROUP
PLC, CHOICE HOTELS INTERNATIONAL
INC., WYNDHAM HOTELS & RESORTS, INC.,
and HYATT HOTELS CORPORATION,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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Plaintiffs Andy Au, Karen Austin, Mignon Bacon, Sha-Quwana Boyd, Amanda Casnave, Charlotte Daniels, Trista McRae, Nadia Moreno, Andrew Rivers, Salimu Scott, Elizabeth Suriano, Matthias Will, and Cynthia Wright (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) bring this action individually and on behalf of a Class (defined below) of all others similarly situated against Defendants,¹ and allege the following.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Defendants have engaged in an ongoing conspiracy to fix, raise, or stabilize the prices of extended stay hotel guest room rentals across the United States, including in the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (“MSAs”) specifically listed and alleged herein (the “Relevant Markets”), in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act from no later than January 1, 2016 to the present (“class period”).

2. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, enabled and facilitated by Pricing Algorithm Defendants, knowingly and intentionally have used the same pricing algorithm product, called the G3 RMS, to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at their respective extended stay hotels. The G3 RMS continuously receives, pools, and digests various categories of relevant data—including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ current, non-public pricing and occupancy data as well as confidential performance and demand forecasting data provided by IDEaS’ “technology partners”—to create a “complete picture of unconstrained demand and market conditions.” The G3 RMS then continuously applies advanced artificial intelligence and predictive analytics to this “comprehensive

¹ “Defendants” collectively reference “Pricing Algorithm Defendants” and “Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.” “Pricing Algorithm Defendants” are Integrated Decisions and Systems, Inc. d/b/a IDEaS and IDEaS Revenue Solutions and parent company SAS Institute Inc. “Extended Stay Hotel Defendants” are Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc., Extended Stay America, Inc., Sonesta International Hotels Corporation, InterContinental Hotels Group PLC, Choice Hotels International Inc., Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc., Hyatt Hotels Corporation, and their respective extended stay hotel branded properties.

database” to generate “optimal” pricing and occupancy “decisions” for each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant’s guest rooms.

3. Not only have Extended Stay Hotel Defendants each have submitted their sensitive business information to their common pricing algorithm with the full knowledge that one another have the same thing. They also knowingly have deployed the same pricing algorithm to set guest room rates and occupancy levels as one another for the common purpose of achieving supra-competitive room rates and revenues.

4. Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme has been implemented, maintained, and enforced through high-ranking IDEaS and SAS personnel and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ respective executives, managers, and employees responsible for revenue management, including the individuals specifically identified in this Complaint and those whose identities will be revealed in due course.

5. The relevant antitrust market, to the extent one need be defined, is extended stay hotel guest room rentals in the United States, including the specific MSAs alleged herein (“Relevant Markets”). Extended stay hotels constitute the proper product market based on their unique set of amenities that critically distinguish them from other types of lodging, and the Relevant Markets are the proper geographic markets given the limiting factors that constrain the areas where individuals can choose to stay when searching for an extended stay hotel guest room.

6. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively have possessed market power for guest room rentals in the extended stay hotel market as a whole, and within its mid-price and upscale segments, nationwide and within each Relevant Market during the class period. This fact is demonstrated both by Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ ability to significantly raise guest room rates for sustained periods of time. This fact also is demonstrated by Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ high collective market share nationally and in the Relevant Markets and the existence of structural characteristics that make the industry particularly susceptible to the collusion that has occurred here.

7. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants did not always collectively rely on a shared brain to price their extended stay hotel guest rooms in the coordinated manner alleged herein. They historically set their guest room rates independently from each other in response to ordinary market forces under a “heads in beds” business model. This widely-utilized pricing approach prioritized high occupancy levels pursuant to long-recognized financial realities of the hospitality industry. This approach and underlying considerations applied with particular force to extended stay hotels, which have lower capital costs than traditional hotels and depend on filling their rooms at higher occupancy levels than traditional hotels to become and remain profitable.

8. But this long-standing independent, pro-competitive approach to guest room pricing would radically shift following an unprecedented stretch of financial hardship that incentivized Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, with the critical assistance of Pricing Algorithm Defendants, to significantly change the way they would do business.

9. During the multi-year period of the Great Recession and its immediate aftermath, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ profits materially declined, and they were desperate for a reversal of fortune. At the nadir of this stretch, Pricing Algorithm Defendants began working on a “revolutionary” solution. In mid-2008, SAS, a leading provider of business analytics software and services to big corporations, acquired IDEaS. Soon after, the two companies began to jointly create and refine IDEaS’ revolutionary next-generation revenue management system that would be known as the G3 RMS. With initial development of the new product complete, Pricing Algorithm Defendants and long-time IDEaS client Hilton embarked on an exclusive year-long developmental program in early 2012 that would serve as the foundation for Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme.

10. In mid-2013, IDEaS and Hilton jointly announced to an audience of large hotel companies the results of this program and what it portended for the industry. The announcement stated that Hilton had deployed the G3 RMS across its limited service portfolio, including its extended

stay hotels, and would finish doing so at its remaining hotels the next year, and that the G3 RMS soon would be widely available to other companies for deployment. The announcement also declared that Hilton was “taking the guesswork out of revenue management and pricing” by using the G3 RMS, that both Pricing Algorithm Defendants were “proud to partner with Hilton Worldwide to bring innovations in pricing to the hospitality industry,” and that the announcement itself represented “an important milestone in bringing [the] next-generation G3 RMS to IDEaS clients and other leading brands pursuing enhanced revenue performance.”

11. When the IDEaS-Hilton press release was issued, two “other leading brands pursuing enhanced revenue performance”—Extended Stay America and Sonesta—also were in talks with IDEaS about deploying the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotels. Both Defendants did so soon thereafter and issued press releases in coordination with IDEaS announcing these developments to the industry. In June 2014, IDEaS and Extended Stay America announced that Extended Stay America would deploy the G3 RMS at its extended stay hotels between mid-2014 and early 2016. And in February 2015, IDEaS and long-time partner Sonesta announced that Sonesta already had implemented the G3 RMS across its portfolio including its extended stay hotels.

12. By 2016, a critical mass of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants comprised of Hilton, Extended Stay America, and Sonesta—enabled and facilitated by Pricing Algorithm Defendants—had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotels while knowing that they each were doing so and why they each were doing so: to price rooms and obtain revenues at rates they could not have achieved independently under the prior business model.

13. Also by 2016, the G3 RMS was using sensitive benchmarking performance and demand forecasting data that clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants received from IDEaS’ data “technology partners,” Smith Travel Research (now owned by CoStar Group) and TravelClick (now owned by Amadeus Group). With these additional datasets, Pricing Algorithm Defendants were able

to further optimize the pricing and occupancy “decisions” for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ collective benefit.

14. The room rate and revenue increases these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants initially experienced caused them to renew their G3 RMS contracts with Pricing Algorithm Defendants each subsequent year. News of these revenue increases later would bring the other Extended Stay Hotel Defendants to the same table.

15. Between 2017 and 2018, IHG, a long-time client of both IDEaS and SAS, deployed the G3 RMS across its portfolio including its extended stay hotels. And between 2021 and 2022, Choice, Wyndham, and Hyatt each deployed the G3 RMS, with two implementing the product within two months of each other and all three announcing their deployments within a four month period.

16. The effectiveness of Defendant’s anticompetitive scheme lies in its simplicity. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have delegated the hard work of setting their guest room rates and occupancy levels across properties on a daily basis to a single decisionmaker possessing unparalleled information and intelligence. All Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have had to do is implement the superior “decisions” that the pricing algorithm hands them.

17. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have done so at an overwhelmingly high rate. For example, Choice concedes that its hotels have adopted the G3 RMS’ “decisions” 93% of the time. Similarly, Extended Stay America confirms that the G3 RMS allows it to “automatically price” its guest rooms. Further demonstrating Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ high acceptance rate are the “fully automated” manner in which the G3 RMS works, its accompanying “manage-by-exception” approach that discourages and minimizes manual overrides, and specific algorithm features designed to reinforce consistent adherence to its “decisions.”

18. While the technology underpinning Defendants’ scheme may be complicated, the scheme’s fundamental purpose and effect is quite simple. Defendants’ coordinated use of the same

pricing algorithm to set their room rates, after digesting and analyzing a trove of competitive data unavailable to the broader marketplace, is a common plan and course of action that unreasonably restrains competition and harms consumers. Defendants' knowing and willing entry and continued participation in this scheme constitutes parallel conduct that is anticompetitive on its face.

19. Nevertheless, additional categories of facts exist that further prove the anticompetitive nature and effect of Defendants' scheme. This sets of facts, called "plus factors," render the extended stay hotel market nationally and including the Relevant Markets particularly susceptible to collusion. When these "plus factors" are considered together with Defendants' parallel conduct (which should be enough by itself to plausibly suggest an antitrust conspiracy), the plausibility of the alleged anticompetitive scheme is even more unavoidable.

20. In particular, there is substantial evidence of (a) motive to conspire and (b) actions against interest, and there also are (c) various forms of traditional conspiracy evidence. *First*, Defendants had the motive to conspire given the structural features of the market and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' disappointing financial performance in the years immediately preceding the class period. *Second*, by raising guest room prices and restricting supply pursuant to the pricing algorithm's automated "decisions," Extended Stay Hotel Defendants acted in ways that would have been against their individual economic self-interests in the absence of coordination. *Finally*, various forms of traditional conspiracy evidence exist, including the Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' radical departure from a long-standing business model, Defendants' ample opportunities to conspire during numerous relevant industry events and meetings, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' exchange of competitively sensitive information by and through the G3 RMS.

21. Economists, academics, and regulators all have condemned as anticompetitive the type of conduct at issue here. Discussing the scenario of "a group of competitors sub-contracting their pricing decisions to a common, outside agent" who "program[s] its algorithm to maximize industry-

wide pricing,” a former Federal Trade Commission Chair recognized that this behavior constitutes a “hub-and-spoke conspiracy” that “is fairly familiar territory for antitrust lawyers.” Following this Chair’s lead, the United States Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission recently have filed statements of interest supporting plaintiffs in several pending class actions alleging collusion through competitors’ collective use of pricing algorithms to set prices in the lodging industry. In addition, Department of Justice is reportedly conducting a criminal antitrust investigation into apartment landlords’ use of a common pricing algorithm to set rental prices for tenants.

22. Defendants’ misconduct—centered on the coordinated setting of “optimal” prices through a centralized decisionmaker that receives and uses each participant’s current, confidential business data in setting these prices—amounts to a modern-day hub-and-spoke price-fixing conspiracy. Because this conduct is facially anticompetitive, *i.e.*, it produces clear anticompetitive effects and offers no procompetitive benefits, it is a naked restraint on trade that should be deemed illegal *per se*. But even if this conduct somehow benefitted competition and furthered consumer welfare in some minimal way (it does not), the anticompetitive effects would vastly outweigh any benefits and should be swiftly condemned under the rule of reason.

23. To make matters worse, Defendants’ scheme has harmed some of the more financially vulnerable segments of the population who have little to no choice but to rent extended stay hotel guest rooms. These individuals include workers whose jobs require them to travel away from home for extended periods of time, like travelling nurses, construction workers, and military personnel. These individuals also include people whose permanent housing arrangements have become less predictable or stable, such as those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed by natural disasters or who have been forced to leave their homes to escape serious familial or marital strife.

24. Individuals harmed by Defendants’ scheme also include those who simply cannot afford to live in apartments whose rents have become increasingly expensive. Not coincidentally,

apartment rents across the country have risen significantly during the same period at issue here, allegedly due to conduct that is substantially similar to that alleged here. Defendants are well aware that this unfortunate interplay has further benefitted their bottom lines. Extended Stay America's CEO, for example, has stated that the facts that "apartment rents have been very high" and that "many people are looking for a new place to hang their head for a minute until they get a new home" "has been a tailwind for us."

25. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme has had the purpose and effect of artificially raising extended stay hotel guest room rental rates and artificially suppressing hotel occupancy levels during the class period.

26. Relevant pricing and occupancy data, among other information categories, demonstrates that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' guest room rates have increased substantially and that their occupancy levels have remained stable across the nation and in the Relevant Markets during the class period. This data also demonstrates that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' guest room rates and occupancy levels have moved similarly to one another across the nation and in the Relevant Markets during the same period.

27. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme has caused Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class to pay supra-competitive prices for guest room rentals purchased directly from Extended Stay Hotel Defendants or their co-conspirators during the class period.

28. Plaintiffs bring this suit on behalf of themselves and the Class against Defendants to recover all monetary and injunctive relief available under federal antitrust law.

II. PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

29. **Andy Au.** Plaintiff Andy Au ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of California.

30. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an IHG Staybridge Suites in Seattle, Washington from September 24, 2022 through October 2, 2022.

31. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

32. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

33. **Karen Austin.** Plaintiff Karen Austin ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Texas.

34. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Austin, Texas from May 17, 2019 through July 22, 2019.

35. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

36. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

37. **Mignon Bacon.** Plaintiff Mignon Bacon ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Michigan.

38. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented guest rooms from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Auburn Hills, Michigan from March 2024 through May 2024.

39. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

40. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

41. **Sha-Quwana Boyd.** Plaintiff Sha-Quwana Boyd ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Arizona.

42. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at a Hilton Homewood Suites in Phoenix, Arizona from October 1, 2020 through October 3, 2020. She also directly rented a guest room from and stayed at a Hilton Homewood Suites in Chesapeake, Virginia from August 28, 2021 through August 29, 2021.

43. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

44. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

45. **Amanda Casnave.** Plaintiff Amanda Casnave ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Louisiana.

46. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Carson, California from May 14, 2017 through July 11, 2017 and from October 13, 2017 through November 12, 2017.

47. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

48. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

49. **Charlotte Daniels.** Plaintiff Charlotte Daniels ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Florida.

50. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Clearwater, Florida from September 2019 through February 2020. She also directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Chesapeake, Virginia from April 2019 through July 2019.

51. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

52. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

53. **Trista McRae.** Plaintiff Trista McRae ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Maryland.

54. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Germantown, Maryland from October 2023 through June 2024.

55. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

56. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

57. **Nadia Moreno.** Plaintiff Nadia Moreno (“Plaintiff”) is a citizen and resident of the State of California.

58. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Sacramento, California from January 27, 2024 through February 8, 2024.

59. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

60. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ extended stay hotels in the future.

61. **Andrew Rivers.** Plaintiff Andrew Rivers (“Plaintiff”) is a citizen and resident of the State of Montana.

62. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room from and stayed at a Hyatt House in Seattle, Washington from May 20, 2021 through May 23, 2021. He also directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an IHG Staybridge Suites in Charlotte, North Carolina from September 5, 2017 through September 16, 2017. He also directly rented a guest room from and stayed at an IHG Staybridge Suites in Cincinnati, Ohio during the class period.

63. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

64. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ extended stay hotels in the future.

65. **Salimu Scott.** Plaintiff Salimu Scott (“Plaintiff”) is a citizen and resident of the State of Nevada.

66. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room for her daughter's and her daughter's then-boyfriend's stay from an Extended Stay America Suites in San Mateo, California from September 2023 through April 2024.

67. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

68. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

69. **Elizabeth Suriano.** Plaintiff Elizabeth Suriano ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Illinois.

70. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest room for an unhoused veteran's stay from a Choice WoodSpring Suites in Addison, Illinois from January 24, 2023 through February 28, 2023. She also directly rented a guest room for an unhoused veteran's stay from an Extended Stay America Suites in Downers Grove, Illinois on multiple occasions during 2023.

71. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

72. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

73. **Matthias Will.** Plaintiff Matthias Will ("Plaintiff") is a legal permanent resident of the State of Florida.

74. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented a guest

room from and stayed at an Extended Stay America Suites in Aurora, Colorado from December 9, 2023 through December 16, 2023.

75. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

76. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

77. **Cynthia Wright.** Plaintiff Cynthia Wright ("Plaintiff") is a citizen and resident of the State of Washington.

78. Plaintiff directly purchased a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels during the class period. For example, Plaintiff directly rented guest rooms from and stayed at a Choice WoodSpring Suites in Houston, Texas from October 14, 2023 through at least October 21, 2023.

79. Plaintiff paid higher prices for these guest room rentals by reason of the antitrust violation alleged in this Complaint.

80. Plaintiff may directly purchase a guest room rental at one or more of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotels in the future.

B. Defendants

81. **IDeaS.** Integrated Decisions and Systems, Inc., d/b/a IDeaS and IDeaS Revenue Solutions ("IDeaS"), is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Bloomington, Minnesota.

82. IDeaS is a leading system software company that offers pricing and revenue management software, services, and consulting to clients in the hospitality and travel industries. IDeaS has a global technology center located in Pune, India, and maintains sales, support and distribution offices in North and South America, the United Kingdom, Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

83. IDeaS developed, markets and sells the G3 RMS to clients in the hospitality industry, including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

84. **SAS.** SAS Institute Inc. (“SAS”) is a North Carolina corporation headquartered in Cary, North Carolina.

85. SAS is one of the world’s largest privately held providers of business intelligence and analytics solutions in the world. It develops and markets a suite of analytics and artificial intelligence software that helps access, manage, analyze and report on data to aid in decision-making.

86. IDeaS has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of SAS since 2008.

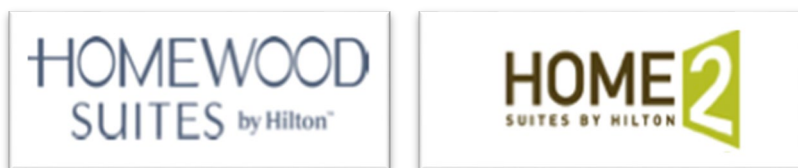
87. SAS and IDeaS have collaborated closely in developing, upgrading, and marketing the G3 RMS.

88. **Hilton.** Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc. (“Hilton”) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in McLean, Virginia.

89. Publicly held Hilton is one of the world’s largest hospitality companies. At year-end 2023, Hilton had a portfolio of 22 brands comprising 7,530 properties and nearly 1.2 million rooms in 126 countries and territories, including the United States.

90. Hilton operates its hotel business through a management and franchise segment and an ownership segment, with most of its branded properties, including all of its extended stay brand hotels, falling into the former segment.

91. Hilton’s extended stay hotel brands are Homewood Suites and Home2 Suites. These brands use the following logos:



92. Homewood Suites and Home2 Suites both have offered guest rooms for rent throughout the class period.

93. As of early 2024, there were approximately 520 Homewood Suites in the United States, with locations in 49 states, and there were approximately 640 Home2Suites in the United States, with locations in 49 states.

94. During the class period, Hilton and its extended stay hotel brands Homewood Suites and Home2 Suites have used the G3 RMS to set rates for their guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets.

95. **Extended Stay America.** Extended Stay America, Inc. (“Extended Stay America”) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina.

96. Extended Stay America was publicly traded from 2013 until June 16, 2021, when a 50/50 joint venture fund owned by Blackstone Real Estate Partners and Starwood Capital Group acquired the company and its paired-share REIT, ESH Hospitality, Inc., for \$6 billion.

97. Extended Stay America, through its subsidiaries ESA Management, LLC and ESH Hospitality Strategies, LLC, is the largest owner and operator of company-branded hotels in North America and boasts the largest extended stay hotel chain in the United States.

98. Extended Stay America owns and operates the vast majority of its extended stay hotels but franchises a small portion of these hotels. According to the last annual report that Extended Stay America filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission before being taken private in mid-2021, the company’s earnings derived from the operation of owned properties accounted for over 98% of total revenues.

99. Extended Stay America’s extended stay hotel brands are Extended Stay America Suites, Extended Stay America Select Suites, and Extended Stay America Premier Suites. These brands use the following logos:



100. A significant majority of Extended Stay America’s extended stay hotels and guest rooms have been provided under its flagship Extended Stay America brand, which the company rebranded as Extended Stay America Suites in 2021, throughout the class period. Extended Stay America Suites currently has about 630 hotels with a total of about 70,000 guest rooms.

101. Extended Stay America introduced Extended Stay America Premier Suites in June 2021. This brand currently has about 30 hotels with a total of approximately 3,000 guest rooms.

102. Extended Stay America introduced Extended Stay America Select Suites in September 2022. This brand currently has about 100 hotels with a total of about 12,000 guest rooms.

103. During the class period, Extended Stay America and its extended stay hotel brands Extended Stay America Suites, Extended Stay America Select Suites, and Extended Stay America Premier Suites have used the G3 RMS to set rates for their guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets.

104. **Sonesta.** Sonesta International Hotels Corporation (“Sonesta”) is a Maryland corporation headquartered in Newton, Massachusetts.

105. Sonesta is the eight largest hotel company in the world, with about 1,200 properties totaling 100,000 guest rooms across 17 brands in eight countries, including the United States. It is a franchisor and operator of hotels, resorts and cruise ships in the United States and abroad.

106. Sonesta was publicly traded until 2011, when Service Properties Trust (“SVC”), a publicly held REIT, acquired a controlling stake in the company and took it private. SVC owns many of the United States hotels that Sonesta operates. The RMR Group LLC (“RMR LLC”), a majority-owned subsidiary of publicly traded The RMR Group Inc., acts as the manager of SVC and provides

management services to Sonesta franchised and operated hotels, including its extended stay brands. These services include implementing investment strategies and managing day to operations, subject to supervision and oversight by SVC's board of trustees. SVC has no employees, and RMR LLC provides the personnel and services necessary for SVC to conduct its business.

107. Sonesta's extended stay hotel brands are Sonesta ES Suites and Sonesta Simply Suites. These brands use the following logos:



108. Sonesta ES Suites launched in 2012 and has offered guest rooms for rent throughout the class period.

109. Sonesta Simply Suites launched in late 2020 with over 60 properties that previously operated under IHG brands. This was one of the largest ever U.S. hotel brand launches.

110. As of early 2024, there were 80 Sonesta ES Suites in the United States, with locations in 28 states and nearly 70 cities, and there were 66 Sonesta Simply Suites in the United States, with locations in 28 states and over 60 cities.

111. During the class period, Sonesta and its extended stay hotel brands Sonesta ES Suites and Sonesta Simply Suites have used the G3 RMS to set rates for their guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets.

112. **IHG.** InterContinental Hotels Group PLC ("IHG") is British company headquartered in Windsor, Berkshire, England. IHG's Americas office and regional headquarters is located in Atlanta, Georgia.

113. IHG is a global hospitality company, and its foreign shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Its portfolio contains 19 brands and consists of more than 6,000 hotels and nearly 950,000 rooms in over 100 countries, including the United States.

114. IHG predominantly franchises its brands and manages hotels on behalf of third-party hotel owners. In more developed markets like the United States and Europe, most of its hotels are franchised, and such hotels tend to be in the limited service category and include extended stay hotels. From this asset-light business model, IHG focuses on driving fee and margins revenue for franchisees and, thus, itself. To do this, the company leverages its technology platforms and optimizes its revenue management services across brands that utilize machine learning technology to provide enhanced capabilities that protect pricing and returns during periods of variable demand.

115. IHG's extended stay hotel brands are Candlewood Suites and Staybridge Suites. These brands have the following logos:



116. As of January 2024, there were 369 Candlewood Suites in the United States dispersed across 35 states, and 276 Staybridge Suites in the United States dispersed across 43 states.

117. During the class period, IHG and its extended stay hotel brands Candlewood Suites and Staybridge Suites have used the G3 RMS to set rates for their guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets.

118. **Choice.** Choice Hotels International Inc. (“Choice”) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in North Bethesda, Maryland.

119. Publicly held Choice has a portfolio of 22 brands, consisting of 7,500 hotels and more than 630,000 rooms, located in 46 countries and territories, including the United States.

120. As one of the world's largest lodging franchisors, Choice relies on a combination of services and technology-based offerings to help its franchisees improve performance and profitability. As Choice indicated in its 2023 Form 10-K filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, "we provide our franchisees with education and training programs as well as revenue management technology and services designed to improve property-level performance," which "promote revenue gains for franchisees" and "translate into both higher royalties for the Company and improved returns for owners[.]"

121. Choice's extended stay hotel brands are WoodSpring Suites, MainStay Suites, and Suburban Studios. The brands use the following logos:



122. As of December 2023, there were 244 WoodSpring Suites in the United States dispersed across 35 states, 125 MainStay Suites 105 dispersed across 40 states, and Suburban Studios in the United States dispersed across 30 states.

123. During the class period, Choice and its extended stay hotel brands WoodSpring Suites, MainStay Suites, and Suburban Studios have used the G3 RMS to set rates for their guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets.

124. **Wyndham.** Wyndham Hotels & Resorts, Inc. ("Wyndham") is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Parsippany, New Jersey.

125. Publicly held Wyndham is the world's largest hotel franchising company by number of hotels. It operates a portfolio of 24 hotel brands, with approximately 9,200 hotels containing about 872,000 rooms located in over 95 countries, including the United States.

126. Wyndham runs an asset-light business model that relies on generating favorable returns for its franchisees and, in turn, itself. To boost profitability, Wyndham deploys state-of-the-art technology solutions, including those incorporating artificial intelligence. It contractually requires franchisees of its hotels, including its extended stay brands, to use the same revenue management system.

127. Wyndham's extended stay hotel brand is Hawthorn Suites. Also called Hawthorn Extended Stay, this brand has the following logo:



128. As of January 2024, there were over 60 Hawthorn Suites in the United States dispersed across 23 states.

129. During the class period, Wyndham and its extended stay hotel brand Hawthorne Suites have used the G3 RMS to set rates for their guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets.

130. **Hyatt.** Hyatt Hotels Corporation (“Hyatt”) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.

131. A publicly traded company, Hyatt is a global hospitality company that has a portfolio of 30 brands, comprising over 1,330 hotels and resorts and over 320,000 rooms.

132. Hyatt derives its revenue primarily from hotel management services, licensing of its brands to franchisees, and owned and leased hotel operations. Across the hotels that Hyatt owns, operates, or franchises, the company states that its management team selects and deploys best-in-class revenue management services and software that rely on increased automation.

133. Hyatt's extended stay hotel brand is Hyatt House. This brand uses the following logo:



134. As of late 2023, there were about 120 Hyatt House locations in the United States, dispersed among 32 states.

135. During the class period, Hyatt and its extended stay hotel brand Hyatt House have used the G3 RMS to set rates for their guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets.

C. Co-Conspirators

136. Various persons and entities known and unknown to Plaintiffs and not presently named as defendants in this action have participated as co-conspirators with Defendants in the alleged anticompetitive scheme and have performed acts and made statements in furtherance thereof.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

137. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337 because this action arises out of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26.

138. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants under Section 12 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 22, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(h)(1)(A), and New Jersey's long-arm statute, N.J. CT. R. 4:4-4.

139. Defendants, directly or through their divisions, subsidiaries, predecessors, agents, or affiliates, may be found in and transact business in the forum state, including the rental of casino-hotel rooms.

140. Defendants, directly or through their divisions, subsidiaries, predecessors, agents, or affiliates, engage in interstate commerce in the rental of casino-hotel rooms.

141. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Section 12 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 22) and the federal venue statute (28 U.S.C. § 1391), because one or more Defendants maintain business facilities, have agents, transact business, and are otherwise found within this District and certain unlawful acts alleged herein were performed and had effects within this District.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Relevant Markets are Extended Stay Hotel Guest Room Rentals in Specific Metropolitan Statistical Areas within the United States.

142. Defendants’ alleged anticompetitive scheme constitutes a single unlawful conspiracy to fix extended stay hotel guest room rental prices across the United States that is per se illegal under the Sherman Act.

143. If the Court declines to analyze this case under the per se standard, it alternatively could analyze this case under a “quick look” analysis because the alleged anticompetitive conduct artificially has raised prices and reduced output.

144. Under either the per se or quick look analyses, Plaintiffs need not prove that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have held market power in any defined antitrust market.

145. If the Court applies the “rule of reason” analysis to assess Plaintiffs’ claims, the relevant product market is extended stay hotel guest room rentals, and a relevant geographic market is the United States. The relevant geographic market is further divided into submarkets consisting of separate and distinct Metropolitan Statistical Areas, including the specific ones alleged herein.

146. Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme has caused direct purchasers of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ extended stay hotel guest room rentals to pay artificially inflated prices in at least the following Relevant Markets:

- (1) Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA (“Los Angeles, CA MSA”);
- (2) Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI (“Chicago, IL MSA”);
- (3) Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX (“Houston, TX MSA”);

- (4) Washington DC-Arlington-Alexandria, VA-MD-WV (“Washington, DC MSA”);
- (5) Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ (“Phoenix, AZ MSA”);
- (6) San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA (“San Francisco, CA MSA”);
- (7) Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI (“Detroit, MI MSA”);
- (8) Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA (“Seattle, WA MSA”);
- (9) Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL (“Tampa, FL MSA”);
- (10) Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO (“Denver, CO MSA”);
- (11) Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC (“Charlotte, NC MSA”);
- (12) Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX (“Austin, TX MSA”);
- (13) Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA (“Sacramento, CA MSA”);
- (14) Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (“Cincinnati, OH MSA”); and
- (15) Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC (“Virginia Beach-Norfolk, VA MSA”).

147. Consumers, industry participants including Defendants, courts, and basic economic tenets confirm that the relevant product market is extended stay hotel guest room rentals and that the the relevant geographic markets include each MSA specifically alleged herein.

1. The Relevant Product Market is Extended Stay Hotel Guest Room Rentals.

148. Extended stay hotel guest room rentals constitute the relevant product market.

149. A relevant product market includes all products that are reasonably interchangeable with and compete against each other for customer business.

150. As hospitality revenue management provider SiteMinder succinctly notes, an extended stay hotel is “a lodging option that combines the best of two worlds for guests, offering the consistency of a home and the amenities of a hotel.”

151. Guest rooms available for rent from extended stay hotels are reasonably interchangeable with one another and compete against one another for customers' business because these hotel rooms offer the same core set of amenities and services that their guests desire and require.

152. Extended stay hotel guest rooms are not reasonably interchangeable with and do not compete against guest rooms available for rent or lease in other types of lodging, including traditional full service hotels, resorts, and apartments, due to the unique combination of features that only extended stay hotel guest room rentals provide.

153. By way of example, a guest room at a Hilton Home2 Suites extended stay hotel is not reasonably interchangeable with a guest room at a Hilton Waldorf Astoria luxury full service hotel, whether or not the two hotels are located sufficiently near one another. These hotels do not compete against each other for the same categories of guests, as they do not offer a comparable combination of features and amenities and are not comparably priced.

154. The extended stay hotel customer base is comprised of certain typical types of guests that choose to rent rooms in these hotels because of the unique combination of key amenities and services they offer that accommodate their particular needs and that are not found in other types of lodging.

155. A significant proportion of extended stay hotel guests is comprised of an itinerant workforce that includes travelling nurses, construction workers, military members, sales representatives, and insurance adjusters. As various industry publications note, the "extended stay hotel market has been experiencing significant growth in recent years, driven by various factors" including continued strong demand from the above-referenced types of workers as well as "increasing demand from business travelers and corporate houses that need long-term accommodation solutions for their employees," "the rise of the gig economy," and "the growing popularity of remote work."

156. Another important extended stay hotel guest constituency includes individuals who have experienced disruptive life events associated with relocations, natural disasters, job losses, and family strife that have made more permanent lodging arrangements untenable. Industry reports confirm that “[d]islocations due to natural disasters like floods and hurricanes have similarly increased the need for temporary accommodations” provided by extended stay hotels and that individuals “undergoing personal relocations and home renovations, or experiencing life changes such as divorce, also find extended stay hotels convenient.”

157. Extended stay hotels also provide lodging to guests who do not have the financial means or otherwise qualify for an apartment unit lease—which themselves have become increasingly expensive due to similar alleged misconduct occurring in that industry—but nonetheless require longer term housing and corresponding amenities. Extended stay hotels not only are fully furnished and provide the appliances and space necessary for cost-effective food preparation and storage as well as some housekeeping services, they also do not require credit checks or down payments and do not charge extra for essentials like water or utilities.

158. A May 15, 2023 article by industry publication *Skift* discussed major hotel brands’ heightened desire to remain major players in the extended stay hotel market. In particular, the article remarked that major companies like Hilton and Hyatt “are wagering that a few factors will power extended-stay hotels for years to come, including U.S. federal infrastructure investment, the resilience of blended travel, and a housing crisis.”

159. The interplay between a national housing crisis that adversely has impacted a disproportionate share of extended stay hotel guests and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ own rising profit margins is something that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have recognized and exploited. Extended Stay America CEO Greg Juceam, for example, recently stated that the fact “apartment rents

have been very high, and many people are looking for a new place to hang their head for a minute until they get a new home” “has been a tailwind for us.”

160. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants recognize that the categories of guests discussed above comprise a high proportion of their customer base and actively market to them. Choice’s WoodSpring Suites, for example, tells visitors to its website that its “temporary housing hotels make it all easier—not just for your pocket but also for your lifestyle.” “Ideal for life’s transitional moments,” Choice further tells visitors, its WoodSpring Suites locations “provide a hassle-free option whether you’re moving to a new house, navigating major changes, or seeking a personal retreat.” On this point, Choice lists common reasons why its guests choose to rent rooms at these hotels, including “Home Renovations/Repairs,” “Temporary Housing During a Move,” “Displacement Due to Natural Disasters,” “Medical Treatments or Hospital Visits,” and “Divorce or Separation.”

161. The specific unique set of features and amenities for which extended stay hotels are known include guest rooms with full kitchens containing appliances and cooking equipment, dining areas, work spaces, and on-site self-serve laundry facilities. These hotels typically do not offer in-house dining options, like restaurants or room service, or common meeting spaces like conference rooms. And these hotels generally have ample on-site guest parking.

162. Extended stay hotels also offer guests unique pricing options that provide them with lower average daily rates the longer the stay. They commonly offer weekly and monthly rates that offer greater savings the longer guests stay.

163. Industry participants, including Defendants themselves, understand that extended stay hotels constitute their own product market, recognizing that their unique features and distinct operating model differentiate them from traditional hotels and other lodging options.

164. According to the Extended Stay Lodging Association (“ESLA”), staying at an extended stay hotel “is just like renting an apartment with no fixed contract.” This is because these

hotels, “where the guest can book accommodation for 5 days or more” and “offer[] limited to no food and beverage facilities or meeting space,” are “comprised of individual guest rooms or suites” and offer amenities “like a normal home with kitchens, utensils, dining areas, self-serve laundry, etc.” For this reason, extended stay hotels are sometimes called serviced apartments.

165. The Highland Group, a prominent industry consulting and research firm that focuses on extended stay hotels, defines an extended stay hotel as “a hotel with a fully equipped kitchenette in each guest room which accepts reservations and does not require a lease.” This firm also recognizes that “the extended-stay market” constitutes a distinct market within the broader hotel industry due to these hotels’ unique set of characteristics discussed above.

166. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants themselves emphasize the unique combination of amenities that set extended stay hotels apart from other lodging options.

167. Hilton’s Homewood Suites’ website highlights its “apartment-style living.” Telling visitors to “[m]ake yourself right at home. “Designed with longer stays in mind,” the website describes “suites offer[ing] distinct spaces designed to flex the needs of a longer stay.” The website also notes that “[f]rom leisure to laundry, our amenities are designed with the longer stay in mind,” and that “[w]hether you’re staying two days or two weeks our pricing options ensure you get the best value no matter how long you stay.” The website further emphasizes key room features like kitchens and additional work and living space as well as broader hotel features including its pet-friendly policy, on-site laundry facilities, free breakfast, and fitness facilities.

168. Hilton’s Homewood Suites’ website also provides illustrations and descriptions of its guest rooms, including the following ones for its studio and one-bedroom suites:



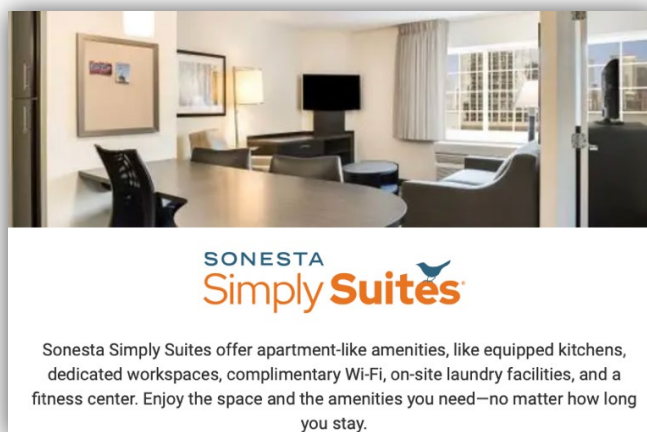
169. Extended Stay America, the self-proclaimed “leader in extended stay hotels,” tells website visitors that its hotels are “[s]omewhere you can count on” “[t]hat feels like home.” The website also discusses its hotels’ distinct package of features while noting the types of guests who typically rent its rooms:

When you’re away from home, it’s nice to be somewhere that accommodates your personal comforts. At Extended Stay America, you’ll find everything you need to make your space your own. Like refrigerators that aren’t mini so you can fit all your leftovers, even a large pizza. A kitchen stocked with kitchen things so you can enjoy a home-cooked meal. On-site guest laundry that’s open 24/7 so you can do your folding when you feel like it. Enough storage space so you have room for all your things. All of them. And with 700+ locations that are pet-friendly, there's room for the whole family.

Take advantage of many different types of special offers including senior rates, military and government, student housing and many more. Whether you're traveling for business, need temporary housing, military personnel on assignment, a traveling medical professional or want some time away, our friendly and dedicated staff is ready to welcome you with genuine care. For the best extended stay hotels nationwide, choose Extended Stay America. That feels like home.

170. Extended Stay America’s website also highlights its “STAY longer. Save more’ discount” that “makes us the perfect place to stay a week, a month or longer.”

171. Sonesta’s website provides the following description of the “apartment-like amenities” that its Sonesta ES Suites provide:



172. Sonesta states the following about its “apartment-style” Sonesta Simply Suites, which are pet-friendly and provide free breakfast, on its website:

At Simply Suites, we like to keep things uncomplicated, and we know our guests do, too. That’s the idea behind our apartment-style suites that feel like home, with the added bonus of Sonesta hospitality. Get comfortable in our spacious suites with functional kitchens, plus workspaces with WiFi for those getting down to business. Enjoy a surprising array of amenities, along with friendly, attentive service so you can worry less about the little things and focus on settling in for a simply seamless stay.

173. IHG’s website notes that “Candlewood Suites is an extended stay hotel, offering apartment-like studios and one bedroom suites with full kitchens” that “offer space to settle in so you can keep your routine going.” The website also highlights Candlewood Suites’ free breakfast, round-the-clock laundry machines and fitness centers, and pet-friendly policy.

174. IHG’s website also describes Candlewood Suites’ guest room layouts and provides illustrative photographs. The website states that Candlewood Suites’ “1-Bedroom Suites offer a bit

more space, complete with a full kitchen, a defined living room with TV and sleeper sofa, separate bedroom with door and second TV, and spacious bathroom,” and contains the following photos:



175. Choice’s WoodSpring Suites website greets its visitors as follows:

Say hello to WoodSpring Suites - a collection of extended stay hotels where guests will find a welcoming environment, friendly staff, comfortable accommodations, and affordable rates for smartly-designed suites with in-room kitchens. Enjoy nightly rates, weekly rates, and monthly rates that cover necessities with add-ons available.

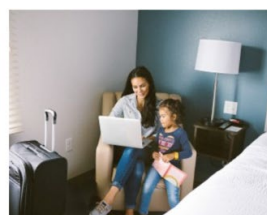
176. Choice’s WoodSpring Suites’ website also lists the following “5 Reasons to Choose WoodSpring:”



AFFORDABLE RATES



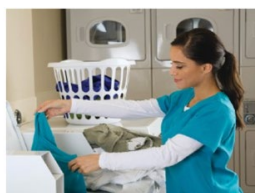
IN-ROOM KITCHENS



SMARTLY-DESIGNED SUITES



COMMITMENT TO CLEAN



**24/7 ACCESS TO ALL YOU
NEED**

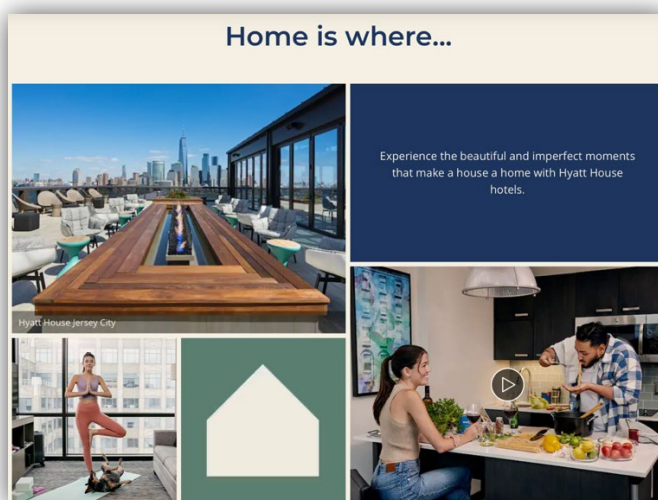
The website then states that these hotels “offer[s] the perfect mixture of home-like comforts and hotel-like conveniences,” including “Smartly-designed suites with in-room kitchens and free WiFi;

24/7 access to guest laundry room, vending machines, and staff support; Pet-friendly and smoke-free accommodations; [and] Fitness centers at select hotels.”

177. At Hawthorn Suites, Wyndham’s website tells guests that “we aim to give you everything you need for extended stays,” highlighting its “spacious suites” that “offer all the essentials, such as free WiFi and well-equipped kitchens so you can settle in” as well as additional perks like its pet-friendly policy. Wyndham further tells visitors that “[w]hether you’re here for a conference, special event, or group trip, you’ll feel right at home with on-site fitness centers, laundry facilities, and free hot breakfast at many locations.”

178. Hyatt tells visitors to its website that “Hyatt House hotels provide you with the comforts of home—a spacious room, a full closet, a well-appointed bathroom, a cozy living room, and a well-equipped kitchen.” Hyatt lists various “benefits” of staying at Hyatt House, like “Complimentary Morning Breakfast Mix,” “24/7 Fitness Room,” “24/7 on-site Guest Laundry,” “Complimentary Wi-Fi,” and a “Pet-Friendly” policy.

179. Hyatt states that “Hyatt House hotels make guests feel genuinely at home with an elevated, spacious, and perfectly self-sufficient experience.” On this theme, Hyatt invites visitors to “[m]ake our house your home” and provides the following graphic:



180. Defendants expressly use the term “extended stay hotel market” in their marketing and financial submissions.

181. For instance, Extended Stay America stated in a May 2020 report that the “overall extended-stay market is an estimated \$16-\$18 billion (or ~500,000 room) sub-sector of the wider \$168 billion (or 5.3 million room) U.S. lodging sector.”

182. Sonesta Vice President of Revenue and Distribution Barth Leins described the “extended stay category” as a “unique market segment” within the broader hotel industry in a February 18, 2015 IDEaS-Sonesta joint press release.

183. IDEaS Vice President of Global Sales Brian Sterrett referenced “[t]he extended-stay hotel market” in discussing room pricing and competition in a June 23, 2014 IDEaS-Extended Stay America joint press release.

184. Extended stay hotel guest rooms constitute a product market separate and distinct from other lodging types for the additional reason that unique financial and economic considerations apply to their funding and operations.

185. In the previously referenced February 18, 2015 press release, Sonesta’s Barth Leins stated that “[r]evenue management” for extended stay hotels historically had been “particularly difficult because the properties have high occupancies, fixed cost structures and higher margins than traditional hotels.”

186. A July 19, 2023 CRBE article explained why extended stay hotels have been “one of the fastest growing segments in hospitality.” “With higher margins and lower development costs than full-service hotels,” the article noted, “extended-stay properties have the potential to generate higher returns on investment.” “As a result,” the article continued, “banks are more likely to provide funding for what are perceived to be lower-volatility, higher-return hotels, particularly those associated with well-established brand families.” Recognizing that “operating extended-stay hotels is very different

from other hotel types and requires special skills,” the article then quoted Mike Nielson, CEO of development firm West77 Partners, as saying “the extended-stay segment” is “not traditional hospitality, and you will get eaten alive as an owner/developer if you think it is.”

187. Panelists at the October 2023 Northwest Hotel Investment Forum, including Hilton’s Global Head of Homewood Suites Rick Colling, agreed that the operating model, guest type and profitability of extended stay hotels all differ from traditional hotels. Ian McClure, the CEO of prominent extended stay hotel property manager Gulf Coast Hotel Development, LLC, also stated that extended stay hotels require “very different management” and have “very different (guest) segments” compared to full service hotels.

188. As opposed to traditional hotels, moreover, extended stay hotels cater to and allocate the lion’s share of their capacity for guests who rent rooms for substantially longer periods than traditional hotel guests.

189. A December 14, 2023 Lodging Magazine article titled “Succeeding in Extended Stay: Operational and Pricing Insights From a Specialist in the Sector” featured insights from Ryan Overman, Vice President of Performance Improvement at J&P Asset Management, a large hotel management company whose 110 property portfolio consists predominantly of Extended Stay America and Choice extended stay brands and is run by former executives of those Defendants, about “best practices and trends in the extended-stay segment.” Overman said that “[e]xtended-stay properties that are serving their intended clientele are “limited as far as transient guests.” He also stated that extended stay hotel owners should resist the urge to book a higher proportion of short-term guests “when a major opportunity for transient business arises” and thus “disrupt their usual customer profile.”

190. Overman then gave the following real-world example of why booking a high percentage of short-term transient guests is standard practice for traditional hotels but is simply “not advisable” for extended stay properties:

‘What makes you really strong as a traditional hotel is being very flexible to market changes. If you have an event in town for the weekend, you want to make sure your ADR is rising appropriately and that you’re capturing the demand before your competitors eat up that demand. So, for example, if a big-name artist is coming in for a concert, you want to make sure you’re selling out that property as fast as possible.’ But in the extended-stay world, that approach is ‘the death knell,’ he warned. ‘If you take the Taylor Swift business, you’re completely destroying your ability to operate effectively in that property, because you’ve now gone from three arrivals and three departures a day to 80 arrivals and 80 departures over that weekend, for example. And if I sell out my property eight months in advance to be ready for Taylor Swift, that’s eight months I cannot sell to extended-stay travelers. It takes a long time to acquire, accommodate, and hold on to those guests, so you want to make sure that the inventory is available.’

191. Extended stay hotel guests thus would not switch to other forms of lodging even if extended stay hotels to impose a small but significant and non-transitory increase in guest room rates.

192. The extended stay hotel guest room rental market nationwide including the Relevant Markets satisfies the “SSNIP test” for market definition that federal antitrust enforcement agencies widely use. The test asks whether a hypothetical monopolist in a proffered market profitably could impose a small but significant (typically 5%), non-transitory increase in price (a “SSNIP”) without causing a sufficient number of customers to switch to other products or services such that the SSNIP would be unprofitable to the monopolist. If the SSNIP is profitable, the market is properly defined. If the SSNIP is not profitable, the market is too narrowly defined and thus does not encompass sufficient economic substitutes.

193. Pursuant to Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants can and have increased guest room rental rates year over year by (at least) small but significant levels. These price increases have not driven enough guests out of the extended stay hotel market such that

the SSNIP has become unprofitable for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants. Indeed, relevant data that is detailed further below shows that occupancy levels nationally and in the Relevant Markets across all extended stay hotel companies and for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants specifically have remained relatively stable while guest room rental rates and demand have increased materially during the class period. Thus, the SSNIP test is satisfied, and the relevant market is properly defined.

194. Based on the foregoing reasons, guest rooms in traditional hotels and other forms of lodging are not sufficiently substitutable for or interchangeable with extended stay hotel guest rooms.

195. While extended stay hotel guest room rentals constitute the appropriate relevant product market, this market contains three generally recognized segments that warrant recognition and discussion. These three segments are economy, mid-price (or midscale), and upscale.

196. Extended stay hotel brands within each segment offer directly comparable features, and amenities in terms of quantity and quality and historically have competed against one another for guests primarily on the basis of guest room rental pricing. In other words, an extended stay hotel brand's average daily room rental range, driven by the amount of amenities and quality of furnishings, determines into which market segment it falls.

197. Industry participants, consultants, and analysts commonly use a price spread of \$60 in average daily room rates in determining to which market segment a given extended stay hotel belongs.

198. The economy segment includes brands with average daily room rate range less than \$75, the mid-price segment includes brands with an average daily room rate range between \$75 and \$135, and the upscale segment includes brands with an average daily room rate range greater than \$135.

199. Extended stay hotels in the economy segment provide basic accommodations with essential amenities and limited services at the lowest price point. They thus offer long-term living space to guests who do not have to worry about paying extra for utilities, water, or furniture and offer

core extended stay necessities like kitchens, basic appliances, cookware and utensils. Hotels in this segment primarily attract budget-conscious guests looking for a roof over their head while they seek eventual transition to more permanent lodging.

200. Extended stay hotels in the mid-price segment provide better equipped guest rooms and a broader range of amenities than those available in the economy segment, and typically provide free breakfast, gyms, and bi-weekly housekeeping services. While some additional amenities may be available in hotels in this segment that upscale segment hotels also provide, mid-price hotel guests typically must pay extra for these features. Hotels in this segment predominantly attract travelling workers such as nurses, construction workers, and military personnel.



201. Extended stay hotels in the upscale segment offer high-end features and extensive amenities. These hotels provide spacious and well-appointed guest rooms with large workspaces, premium furnishings, and fully equipped kitchens, along with professional business centers, conference rooms, complimentary WiFi, swimming pools, free hot breakfasts, complimentary happy hours, regular housekeeping, laundry facilities, and dry-cleaning services, in addition to the core extended stay features like 24/7 laundry that is available in the other segments. Hotels in this segment predominantly attract business and leisure travelers.

202. Extended Stay Hotel Defendant brands in the economy segment, according to industry participants and observers, are Extended Stay America Select Suites, Choice's Suburban Studios, and Choice's WoodSpring Suites.

203. Extended Stay Hotel Defendant brands in the mid-price segment, according to industry participants and observers, are Hilton's Home2 Suites, Extended Stay America Suites, Sonesta Simply Suites, IHG's Candlewood Suites, Choice's MainStay Suites, and Wyndham's Hawthorn Suites.

204. Extended Stay Hotel Defendant brands in the upscale segment, according to industry participants and observers, are Hilton's Homewood Suites, Sonesta ES Suites, IHG's Staybridge Suites, and Hyatt House.

205. The following table breaks down Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' extended stay hotel brands by market segment:

Extended Stay Hotel Brands by Market Segment		
Economy	Mid-price	Upscale
		
		
		
		
		
		



206. According to one industry consulting firm specializing in this market, during the class period, extended stay hotels in the economy segment have supplied between 18% and 20% of the total guest room nights of all extended stay hotels nationally, extended stay hotels in the mid-price segment have supplied between 39% and 42% of the total guest room nights of all extended stay hotels nationally, and extended stay hotels in the upscale segment have supplied between 40% and 41% of the total guest room nights of all extended stay hotels nationally.

207. The following table illustrates the distribution of national guest room supply by market segment as detailed above:

Extended Stay Hotel Room Supply by Market Segment (Nationwide)								
Segment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Economy	21%	20%	19%	18%	18%	18%	18%	19%
Mid-price	39%	39%	40%	40%	41%	41%	42%	41%
Upscale	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	40%

2. The Relevant Geographic Markets are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

208. MSAs, including the Relevant Markets, constitute the relevant geographic markets.

209. Pricing Algorithm Defendants operate a nationwide (and international) business, with multiple offices located across the country and hotel properties of their clients, including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, in every major metropolitan area. The G3 RMS operates throughout the United States in the same manner, accounting for any regional variations in market conditions. Guests

renting extended stay hotel guest rooms located throughout the country are impacted by the anticompetitive scheme enabled and facilitated by Pricing Algorithm Defendants.

210. That said, a relevant geographic market identifies the geographic boundaries of effective competition and is generally measured by determining the area or areas in which sellers of the relevant product operate and where consumers practically can turn to purchase that product. Relevant factors in assessing the proper geographic scope include barriers to transactions between the sellers and consumers of the relevant product, such as the costs of transportation to a given location and the preferences of consumers regarding travel and price.

211. The federal government establishes an MSA for each major metropolitan area in the U.S. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, “Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one core urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.”

212. Other federal governmental agencies and divisions uniformly follow this definition. For example, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics cites the Census Bureau definition in specifying an MSA as a “geographic entity based on a county or a group of counties with at least one urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000 and adjacent counties with economic ties to the central area” that “are measured by commuting patterns.”

213. Each MSA, including every Relevant Market, is an appropriate relevant geographic market here because an extended stay hotel only rents rooms to consumers residing in or travelling to the given city, suburb, or surrounding area in which that hotel is located. Similarly, consumers of extended stay hotel guest rooms practically can only turn to hotels that offer rooms in the city, suburb, or surrounding area in which they reside or will be located during the relevant timeframe.

214. Any geographic area larger than an MSA is not part of the same relevant geographic market because consumers only look to rent extended stay hotel guest rooms in the specific city,

suburb or surrounding area comprising the given MSA in which they reside or will be located during the relevant timeframe.

215. By way of example, a guest room at a Hyatt House located in the Chicago, IL MSA is reasonably interchangeable with a guest room at a Hilton Homewood Suites located in the same MSA but is not reasonably interchangeable with a guest room at a Hyatt House or Hilton Homewood Suites located in the Washington, DC MSA. This is because the potential guest of the Hyatt House in the Chicago, IL MSA necessarily would be confined to looking for extended stay hotels in that specific geographic area.

216. Industry analysts and participants including Defendants and courts confirm that MSAs, including the Relevant Markets, are the relevant geographic markets.

217. Industry participants widely use MSAs as the proper geographic metric to assess competition in the extended stay hotel market and throughout the broader hotel industry.

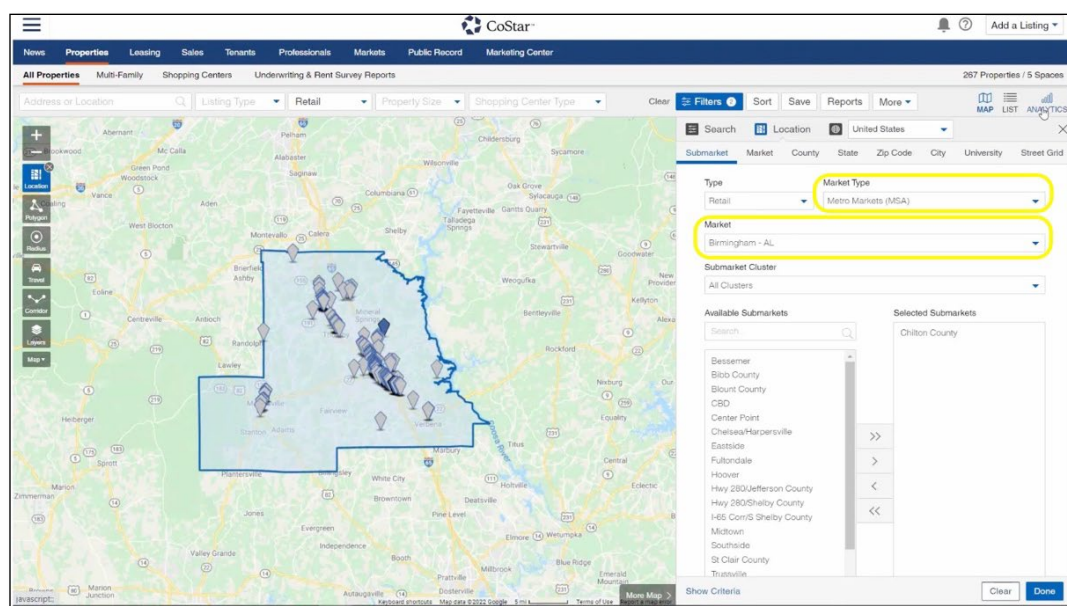
218. The Highlands Group issues an annual report called “The US Extended-Stay Hotel Market” and a supplement titled “US Extended-Stay Hotels: 100 Largest Markets.” In the supplement, the firm sells its research results to industry participants, including hotel owners and operators, on extended stay hotel guest room occupancy and revenue rates in the nation’s 100 largest MSAs. The firm relies on CoStar/STR for specific MSA-level data contained in its research.

219. STR “deliver[s] data and analytics that are confidential, accurate and actionable,” and its “comprehensive solution empowers [its] clients to strategize and compete within their markets.” The markets that STR forecasts for its hotel clients correspond to major municipalities and their surrounding cities and suburbs that are identical or substantially similar to MSAs. Indeed, STR uses the Census Bureau-defined term “Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)”.

220. STR introduced the concept of a “Comp Set,” or “collection of hotels with which a property competes for business,” to the hospitality industry in the 1980s. STR notes that “[h]otels

included in Comp Sets are typically located in the same geographic area and offer similar services and amenities.” It further notes that “[b]y analyzing these properties in aggregate, revenue managers, owners and a host of additional stakeholders can better understand market position and adjust strategies accordingly.” According to an early 2024 blog post, STR believes that the “significance of Comp Sets in a comprehensive benchmarking experience remains unwavering.”

221. CoStar, STR’s parent, treats MSAs, which it calls “Submarkets,” as the proper geographic market in the commercial real estate sector. The company also provides “Submarket Maps” that let users “Select a Market” from a list of “MSAs,” like the following screenshot of commercial retail properties in the Birmingham, AL MSA:



222. CoStar conceded that MSAs constituted the relevant geographic markets in a case involving alleged anticompetitive conduct in certain segments of the commercial real estate industry. *See CoStar Group, Inc. v. Commercial Real Estate Exchange Inc.*, 2023 WL 2468742, *5 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 23, 2023) (“CREXi alleges the relevant product markets for its antitrust claims are” certain commercial real estate marketing services, “and the relevant geographic markets are Individual Metropolitan

Statistical Areas (“MSAs”). CREXi provided a list of 50 MSAs at issue. CoStar does not challenge CREXi’s identification of the relevant product markets or the relevant geographic markets[.]”).

223. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants similarly view MSAs as the proper geographic areas in which to assess competitive dynamics for their respective extended stay hotel properties.

224. Referencing its “national footprint with high quality locations” in a November 12, 2013 prospectus, Extended Stay America stated that “[w]e have high quality real estate locations with strong demand drivers, with more than 50% of our portfolio located in the 25 most populated metropolitan statistical areas (“MSAs”) in the United States.”

225. Various federal courts also have held that MSAs plausibly constitute relevant geographic markets in antitrust cases involving lodging.

226. In *In re RealPage, Inc. Rental Software Antitrust Litig. (No. II)*, --- F. Supp. 3d. ---, 2023 WL 9004806 (M.D. Tenn. Dec. 28, 2023), an antitrust conspiracy case premised on competing landlords’ knowing use of the same pricing algorithm product to artificially inflate the price of apartment rents to tenants, the plaintiffs defined the relevant geographic markets as MSAs. The plaintiffs “allege[d] the United States market is broken into submarket Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) because [r]enters in any given MSA do not consider multifamily residential leases in other MSAs as adequate substitutes for multifamily residential leases in their own MSA,” and “specifically allege[d] that the conspiracy harmed competition in at least 45 MSAs.” 2023 WL 9004806, at *26 (internal citations and quotations omitted). Recognizing “there are plenty of circumstances in which courts find the use of MSAs as geographic markets to be appropriate,” the court held that the plaintiffs “plausibly alleged the relevant geographic markets.” *Id.* at *27. In doing so, the court noted that the pricing algorithm was “used by property owners and managers across the United States” and that the plaintiffs “divided[d] that market into sub-markets consisting of MSAs to approximate the geographic areas in which multifamily housing renters may use to identify alternative housing.” *Id.*

227. In *In re Stitzer v. National Association of Realtors*, 420 F. Supp. 3d 903 (W.D. Mo. 2019), plaintiff home buyers alleged that a national realtor association and its member firms fixed the price of realtor commissions through a policy the association enacted and its members enforced in the many Multiple Listing Service databases (“MLSs”) giving access to its members to home sale listings within the defined geographic region. The court found that the plaintiffs adequately alleged that the four MLSs at issue in that case, including the Kansas City MLS and the St. Louis MLS, constituted relevant geographic markets. 420 F. Supp. 3d 903 at 910, 913-14.

228. Courts also have held MSAs to plausibly constitute relevant geographic markets in antitrust cases involving other industries bearing certain important similarities to the lodging industry. For example, in *In re Blue Cross Blue Shield Antitrust Litigation*, 2017 WL 2797267 (N.D. Ala. June 28, 2017), plaintiff medical providers alleged that insurance companies conspired to allocate markets and reduce provider reimbursement rates, and the court ruled that MSAs were reasonable geographic markets given they were “used in the ordinary course of business in the insurance industry when examining local markets.” 2017 WL 2797267, at *11.

3. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants Historically Priced Guest Rooms Independently Under a “Heads in Beds” Business Model.

229. Before Extended Stay Hotel Defendants began setting guest room rental rates and occupancy levels in coordinated fashion pursuant to the anticompetitive scheme, competition in the extended stay hotel guest room rental market was driven by hotel companies’ independent decisions to price their guest rooms at rates designed to produce the highest practicable occupancy levels.

230. In the hotel industry, as in many other capital-intensive industries, hotel operators face a large up-front investment to build a property. Once open, a hotel recoups these costs until eventually turning a profit. Additional profits are made on each additional room that is rented. Any empty hotel room amounts to lost revenue, so hotel operators in a competitive market work hard to fill each room by granting concessions or lowering prices. Basic principles of supply and demand dictate that owners

and operators of hotels, including extended stay hotels, attempt to maximize their occupancy rates. These economic tenets and competitive dynamics informed and characterized competition among extended stay hotels nationally and across MSAs, including the Relevant Markets, for years.

231. This well-recognized and long-practiced business model of placing primary importance on filling hotels to capacity is known as a “heads in beds” business model.

232. The rationale behind the “heads in beds” strategy is supported by basic economic tenets and hotel finance principles. While high fixed costs come with building, renovating, maintaining, and staffing an extended stay hotel, the marginal costs that owners and operators incur in renting a guest room are quite low. Thus, the costs of owning and maintaining a guest room in an extended stay hotel is not significantly different whether that particular room is occupied or vacant. Vacant rooms result in lost income and, if meaningful enough in terms of number and duration, lost profits. That dynamic provides a strong incentive for extended stay hotel owners and operators, particularly Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, to lower guest room rental rates to the extent necessary to consistently fill vacant rooms and produce occupancy levels at or approaching 100%.

233. Extended stay hotel companies in particular long had followed a “heads in beds” strategy. Extended stay hotels have always had lower fixed costs than full-service hotels due to lower construction costs and staffing expenses. Consequently, the lost income associated with not filling an extended stay hotel guest room, which would be occupied for considerably more days on average than a full service hotel room, would have a proportionally greater negative impact for the extended stay hotel than the full service property.

234. Thus, extended stay hotel companies historically have tried to fill their guest rooms to as high an occupancy level as possible for as long as possible by adjusting the room rates accordingly, as this approach consistently had brought them sustainable profit margins that compared favorably to the broader hotel industry.

235. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants knew that if they collectively resisted the urge to price their guest rooms at rates needed to fill their extended stay hotels to capacity, they all would benefit from higher average rates. Yet they also knew that if only one of them unilaterally adopted that approach, that company would lose guest volume and corresponding market share to the other competitors who continued to adhere to “heads in beds” approach. Thus, absent coordination, no Extended Stay Hotel Defendant unilaterally could raise its guest room rental rates above then-prevailing market rates.

236. But this well-established pro-competitive business model would be replaced with a novel coordinated one that provided an elegant solution to the previously unsolvable prisoner’s dilemma. The new paradigm began with Pricing Algorithm Defendants’ release of its “revolutionary” G3 RMS pricing algorithm and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ coordinated deployment of this shared pricing brain to set “optimal” guest room rates and occupancy levels at their extended stay hotels nationwide and in the Relevant Markets.

B. IDeaS Enters the Revenue Management Field and Begins Developing and Selling Software to Hospitality Industry Clients in 2003.

237. IDeaS is currently one of the world’s leading revenue management system providers. But it is by no means the only one of significance. Various other providers, some of which rival IDeaS in size and scope, compete against it for many sizes and types of customers in the hotel industry, including extended stay hotel owners, operators, and managers.

238. This graphic from the 2024 Hotel TechReport illustrates the current slate of revenue management software providers in the hotel industry:



239. IDeaS was founded in 1989 by two computer scientists to help airlines increase revenue in the face of demand fluctuations in a newly-deregulated industry.

240. IDeaS experienced initial success soon thereafter. In 1990, several international airlines retained the new company to create the world's first network optimizer for airline revenue management. The company would continue to experience financial success and recognition in the airline revenue management field for multiple years.

241. In 1995, IDeaS decided to shift the focus of its revenue management technology expertise to the hospitality industry.

242. In the following years, IDeaS would reach even higher levels of prominence and profitability in the hospitality industry.

243. IDeaS, initially by itself and later in coordination with SAS, developed and marketed multiple generations of proprietary revenue management software products that culminated with the state-of-the-art G3 RMS. During this timeframe, IDeaS partnered with other major hospitality industry technology providers and attracted as loyal clients many of the world's biggest hotel brands including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

244. In 2003, IDeaS released its first-generation revenue management software for use in the hospitality industry. This software was called the IDeaS Revenue Management System, or IDeaS RMS for short. With this product, IDeaS accumulated a significant client base and developed

commercial relationships with major hotel companies, including certain Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

245. It was not long before IDeaS began developing its next, and most consequential, revenue management software product. The company's work on this front began soon after its acquisition by one of the world's leading providers of advanced analytics and artificial intelligence software and during the middle of a global recession that had negatively impacted its hospitality clients' finances and made them desperate for answers.

C. SAS Acquires IDeaS in 2008, and They Jointly Develop and Refine the G3 RMS.

246. In August 2008, SAS, one of the world's largest privately held providers of business intelligence and analytics solutions generating billions of dollars in revenue annually, acquired IDeaS.

247. In an August 4, 2008 press release, IDeaS explained the reasons for the combination and what it meant going forward for both companies. IDeaS stated that while it was "now a wholly owned subsidiary of SAS," it would "continue to prioritize the hospitality industry" and its "global customers" like "Hilton," "Hyatt International," and "Intercontinental Hotels Group" by utilizing "leading-edge SAS capabilities like forecasting, optimization and statistics." Indeed, "[w]ith its existing broad and powerful portfolio of market-leading advanced analytics, business intelligence and industry-specific solutions," IDeaS noted, "SAS now has the leading revenue-management offering designed specifically for the travel and hospitality industries." Further, as IDeaS noted, its "customers will benefit from the global resources of SAS, a \$2 billion company."

248. The two companies' executives also made statements in the release. IDeaS CEO and Chairman Ed Booth noted that "SAS is a perfect fit for IDeaS," since "[c]ustomers of neither company are locked into long-term licenses, so we both have to earn our customers' business on a daily basis," and "SAS, with a corporate culture remarkably similar to ours, will provide IDeaS with the resources to stretch its wings." SAS CEO Jim Goodnight remarked that "IDeaS is extremely successful in the

hospitality industry, and its highly regarded application base is capable of much more.” Goodnight added that “SAS has the will, the resources and the domain expertise to nurture the potential of IDeaS” while “remaining attentive to the extremely loyal IDeaS customer base.”

249. In an SAS paper presented at the SAS Global Forum 2010 titled “Optimizing Revenues in the Hospitality and Retail Industries: Comparing and Contrasting Different Industry Problems and How SAS Analytics is Used to Solve Them,” authors Alex Dietz and Kelly McGuire noted that “[w]ith the acquisition of IDeaS by SAS in 2008, SAS now offers advanced revenue optimization solutions for both the retail . . . and hospitality industries.”

250. IDeaS later issued another statement regarding the SAS acquisition. In the statement, IDeaS commented that SAS’s core business strengths aligned perfectly with its own automated revenue management focus. IDeaS also noted that SAS’s expertise and resources have allowed IDeaS to further enhance its analytical capabilities and accelerate its pace of innovation after the acquisition.

251. Soon after the acquisition was finalized, Pricing Algorithm Defendants began working to develop IDeaS’ next generation revenue management software product that would harness both companies’ full array of technological expertise and industry experience.

252. In 2009, IDeaS embarked on a multi-year development phase for its “revolutionary G3 RMS solution, which leverage[d] the power of advanced analytics from SAS.”

253. As noted in an April 21, 2009 blog post on SAS’s website titled “Innovations in Revenue Management” by SAS employee Kelly McGuire, “SAS and IDeaS are working on a technology solution” to help hotel clients achieve the “goal of property-wide profit optimization.” For her part, McGuire was “very excited about the potential of the joint offerings from IDeaS and SAS, and the chance to be a part of developing the next generation of integrated revenue optimization solutions” for the “hospitality industry.”

254. This developmental phase culminated in the G3 RMS' limited release in 2013 with Hilton and its subsequent adoption by the remaining Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

255. The G3 RMS, which remains IDEaS' flagship product, has become one of the leading revenue management software products in the hospitality industry. This product has gained a particularly strong following in the extended stay hotel market due to Defendants' efforts.

256. IDEaS Americas Managing Director Jane Stampe called out the extended stay hotel market as an intended beneficiary of the G3 RMS in its early years. In connection with Sonesta ES Suites' deployment of the product, Stampe said:

We developed IDEaS G3 RMS to extend advanced pricing analytics and forecasting to hotel properties that had not previously implemented automated revenue management—especially in the extended stay or focused service categories. We believe there are very real benefits and revenue opportunities in these segments and are proud to extend our solutions to Sonesta ES Suites.

257. The G3 RMS and its relevant features and functions are discussed immediately below. Defendants' coordinated deployment of the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels nationwide and in the Relevant Markets is discussed afterwards.

D. The G3 RMS Makes Automated Pricing and Occupancy “Decisions” for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants Using Their Current, Non-Public Business Data.

258. The “revolutionary” G3 RMS enables clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants to raise guest room rates and revenues to new heights based on critical features that Pricing Algorithm Defendants developed and incorporated into IDEaS' legacy revenue management system.

259. High-level summaries of the G3 RMS are discussed immediately below, and detailed descriptions of particularly relevant product features follow.

1. The “Revolutionary” G3 RMS is an “Analytics and Pricing Breakthrough.”

260. In a 2019 G3 RMS Datasheet, IDeaS provided a high-level overview of how this “Analytics & Pricing Breakthrough,” fueled by “IDeaS’ unique approach to revenue optimization,” “deliver[s] maximum impact to [clients’] bottom line.”

261. Stating that the G3 RMS’s “Key Benefits” included clients’ ability to “[s]et optimal pricing through advanced price sensitivity modelling” based on “granular transaction data,” the Datasheet proceeded to highlight important product features that made it “the most scientifically advanced solution available.” Specifically, the Datasheet emphasized that the G3 RMS:

- uses a ‘best-fit’ analytical model approach [that] selects from more than 100 proprietary models to produce more accurate forecasts with extremely high levels of detail;
- features exclusive price sensitivity modelling leveraging historical and future competitive pricing data, fueling impactful pricing decisions that drive incremental revenue;
- is designed to manage by exception—empowering you to complete tactical duties quicker—freeing up time for strategic activities that drive better revenue[] [by] set[ting] an optimal mix of key pricing and inventory controls and seamlessly distributes changes across all integrated selling systems, eliminating the need to do so manually;
- ensures that historical data, competitor rates, reputation scores and relevant market data, such as TravelClick Demand360, influence pricing decisions; and
- informs [clients] as to...competitive set metrics through STR data.

262. The Datasheet also noted the “world-class expertise” that IDeaS provides to help clients most effectively use the G3 RMS, “includ[ing] IDeaS for Success, a painless way for hotels to get up and running with dedicated project management resources, an award-winning training approach and personalised, one-on-one, ongoing support throughout [their] revenue journey.” In short, IDeaS’ G3 RMS and staff “will help [clients] make better pricing decisions and capture more revenue.”

263. IDEaS' G3 RMS Product Brochure and accompanying website section declared that the "world's most advanced revenue management system," "paired with a world-class client care model," "will ensure [clients'] success" by "transform[ing]" the "right data" through "SAS High Performance Analytics" into "automated pricing" "decisions [they] can take to the bank."

264. The Product Brochure and related website materials provided the following:

- Welcome to the world's most advanced revenue management system, powered by revenue science, advanced analytics and machine learning. Get ready to embrace the full benefits of automation, with accuracy you can count on and decisions you can take to the bank. This industry leading solution is paired with a world-class client care model that will ensure your success.
- [This] sophisticated yet simple-to-use hotel revenue management system is more effective than rules-based imitators and leverages advanced data analytics for automated decision-making.
- Powered by SAS High Performance Analytics, G3 RMS automates pricing, restrictions and overbooking decisions to maximize RevPAR and help you focus on what's important.
- [G3 RMS] is a system that delivers scientific pricing decisions at the room type and rate code level to drive optimal revenue performance [through] Proven analytics; Data-driven decisions; and Deep learning.
- SAS High Performance Analytics incorporate multiple hotel and market data sources to accurately learn, adapt and forecast guest and market demand patterns.
- [A]utomated pricing, restriction and overbooking decisions maximize RevPAR across available demand and room-type upgrades.
- G3 RMS continually re-optimizes controls using deep insight into demand, cancellation and no-show patterns, price sensitivity and market behavior.
- G3 RMS transforms the right data into clear and actionable insights so you can: ... Know with confidence the solution will react quickly and appropriately to dynamic market conditions.... Optimize pricing across all products and room types.... Incorporate external market rate and demand data.... Fully automate distribution and revenue

management tasks allowing you to focus on exceptions, critical dates and more.

265. These materials added that the G3 RMS could deliver unparalleled results to clients because of what “is under the hood.” Specifically, the “G3 RMS leverages superior analytics to determine the optimal price for all key products by room type (e.g., Best Flexible Rate and Advance Purchase)” because it “[a]utomatically weights the true influence of competitors’ pricing, future demand data such as TravelClick Demand360 and more on hotels’ pricing to produce the most accurate forecast.”

266. IDEaS’ website displayed the following “At-a-Glance Product Comparison” that identifies in table format critical new features of the G3 RMS features (highlighting added):

	IDEaS G3 Revenue Management System	IDEaS Revenue Management System
DECISIONS	Room Type Pricing & Rate Restrictions, Hotel & Room Type Overbooking	Market Segment Pricing, Hotel Rate Restrictions & Overbooking
PRICING	Daily, Length of Stay, Continuous Pricing, Agile Rates, Function Space, Group	Daily, Length of Stay, Function Space, Group
MARKET INTELLIGENCE DATA	Competitor, Reputation, STR Demand360	Competitor, Reputation, STR
PRODUCTIVITY TOOLS	Alerts, Information Manager, What-If, Mobile, Alexa, Google, Siri Interface	Alerts, Mobile
OPTIMIZATION LEVEL	Market Segment by Room Type	Market Segment

267. IDeaS' G3 RMS promotional materials for "Extended Stay & Serviced Apartments" on its website link to the marketing materials discussed above and tout how this product benefits extended stay hotels specifically.

268. The IDeaS G3 RMS marketing materials targeting "Extended Stay & Serviced Apartments" state the following:

- It can be challenging to meet price-sensitive guest expectations while maximizing revenue. For example, consider the process of optimizing the ideal balance of short- and long-stay demand. IDeaS' powerful length-of-stay controls are designed for extended-stay properties and automatically optimize occupancy and capture the most valuable business.
- With booking patterns being unpredictable, maintaining straight-line availability is more important than ever. While it may be tempting to select the highest paying business for a single night stay, IDeaS' precise forecasts automatically anticipate future demand to ensure you can accept the more valuable longer-stay business.
- An automated, room-type pricing strategy with superior length-of-stay controls and strategic upgrade paths can help optimize your booking mix in a way manual, rules-based pricing cannot replicate.

269. Certain hospitality industry technology publications, including *Hotel Tech Report*, provided an overview of the G3 RMS that that linked to IDeaS' marketing materials and described the product's features by category.

270. Particularly relevant G3 RMS features described in the *Hotel Tech Report* overview that echoed IDeaS' own statements, and that are discussed in greater detail in the following section, included: fully automated generation of pricing "decisions" for clients to implement; use of clients' and competitors' sensitive real-time data to generate pricing "decisions" for clients; use of clients' STR reports containing clients' "competitive set" data; use of clients' Demand360 data that forecasts future market demand based on a year's worth of forward-looking occupancy data that the client and other participants submit; application of SAS-powered artificial intelligence and predictive analytics to this

data drove to generate pricing “decisions;” and adherence to the “management-by-exception” approach to limit manual overrides and follow the algorithm’s determinations.

2. The G3 RMS Produces Fully Automated Pricing and Occupancy “Decisions” for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

271. IDEaS emphasizes that the G3 RMS generates fully automated pricing and occupancy “decisions”—not mere “recommendations”—that clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants adopt consistently and continuously.

272. For example, IDEaS reiterated its “position on the topic of decisions versus recommendations” on a website post titled “Decisions vs. Recommendations: It’s all in the Name,” adding strategically placed italics for emphasis:

Many revenue management systems provide *recommendations* that require a manual validation and/or deployment while IDEaS’ advanced revenue management solutions produce automated *decisions*....

Unlike decisions, which are system controls that are continually optimized and automatically deployed to integrated selling systems, recommendations have to be manually implemented into integrated selling systems. This means users are still responsible for reviewing, approving and uploading every recommendation the revenue management system produces. This not only impacts the amount of time and resources spent validating and uploading decisions, but also forces users to be less nimble – having less time to course correct when there are sudden shifts in the market....

Underneath the surface and behind its sleek user interface, IDEaS’ cloud-based solutions continually produce powerful decisions that enable hotels to achieve optimal revenue performance through automatically deployed controls that manage pricing, rate availability and overbooking. These decisions are based on a sophisticated analytical understanding of how a hotel’s business behaves.

273. IDEaS similarly has emphasized the importance of the G3 RMS’ fully automated pricing “decisions” across various other materials. For example:

- These days, the secret to success in the hospitality sector lies in automated decisions and a willingness to break the rules.

- Get ready to embrace the full benefits of automation, with accuracy you can count on and decisions you can take to the bank.
- Our sophisticated yet simple-to-use hotel revenue management system...leverages advanced data analytics for automated decision-making.
- Why settle for rules-based, pricing-recommendation tools? G3 Revenue Management Solution (G3 RMS) is a system that delivers scientific pricing decisions at the room type and rate code level to drive optimal revenue performance[.]
- G3 RMS automates pricing, restrictions and overbooking decisions to maximize RevPAR and help you focus on what's important.
- [G3 RMS] guide[s] [managers] through critical tasks while automatically producing decisions.
- [G3 RMS lets] corporate executives automate revenue strategy and enhance culture around driving profitable commercial decisions.
- IDEaS G3 RMS transforms the right data into clear and actionable insights so you can...[f]ully automate distribution and revenue management tasks allowing you to focus on exceptions, critical dates and more.”
- Full automation eliminates the possibility for user error, creates a framework where our RMS can react as conditions change, and limits the need for human resource consumption.
- Avoid pricing uncertainty by using IDEaS hotel pricing strategies, a game-changing mix of analytics, intelligent pricing, and automated decisions.
- The AI-powered analytics recognize relationships between all rates and segments, continuously making the smartest pricing decisions based on the latest information.

3. The G3 RMS Uses Each Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ Sensitive Business Data to Generate Pricing and Occupancy “Decisions.”

274. Each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant continuously submits its internal current and forward-looking pricing and occupancy data to the G3 RMS. In turn, the G3 RMS continuously

incorporates this data into a comprehensive database that it relies on to generate each such Defendant's pricing and occupancy "decisions."

275. IDeaS admits that the G3 RMS relies on each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant's proprietary business data as well as "competitor data" and "market data" in producing pricing decisions for the given client.

276. The voice-over narrative for a June 2018 IDeaS G3 RMS promotional video told existing and potential hotel clients that "[o]nly IDeaS automatically folds a wealth of vital data directly into a powerful analytics engine, giving you multi-dimensional insights into your business for yesterday, today, and into the future." The video then provided a graphic to illustrate that the "wealth of vital data" the G3 RMS analyzes through "analytical automation," "artificial intelligence," and "machine learning" included "competitor data," "market data," and "your data:"



277. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants also concede that they feed their contemporaneous internal business data to the G3 RMS.

278. Extended Stay America, for example, confirms that its hotels "feed" this "data" to IDeaS. The company's Premier Suites 2022 Franchise Disclosure Document ("FDD") stated that "ESA shall have the right to oversee and manage the installation and delivery of" revenue management

services from IDEaS, and that “IDEaS will add the Hotel to the RMS environment and enable the data feed for RMS environment to the Hotel.”

279. Third-party marketing and advisory platforms that IDEaS and other vendors use to advertise products to potential clients and that inform the clients about those products indicate that the G3 RMS receives and relies on clients’ internal current and future business data in making the “decisions” for each client.

280. Capterra, a third-party marketing platform, notes on its website that the G3 RMS is “powered with forward market data and a hotel’s own data.”

281. GetApp, a software buyer education platform, notes on its website that a “key benefit[] of the IDEaS G3 Revenue Management System” is that it “[a]ccurately forecasts demand using advanced analytics that incorporate hotel, market, and competitor data.”

282. Property management systems installed directly into the proprietary computer systems of IDEaS clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants automatically send clients’ internal, contemporaneous business data to the G3 RMS and automatically receive and convey the G3 RMS’ pricing and occupancy “decisions” to the same clients.

283. Stayntouch PMS is one such property management system that IDEaS clients use. Stayntouch states that the G3 RMS receives, through the PMS installed on the hotel client’s system, that client’s “rates,” “reservations,” and “inventory” data “every 4 hours” “for the last 45 days and the next 365 days.” In turn, Stayntouch notes, the client’s PMS receives from the G3 RMS and conveys to the client the “daily rate value recommendations (also known as decision files).”

284. The following screenshot from the Stayntouch PMS website sets forth in greater detail the logistics behind this ongoing procedure:

IDEaS G3 is a Revenue Management System (RMS) that provides Stayntouch PMS daily rate value recommendations (also known as decision files).

The way this works is as follows:

- Stayntouch PMS sends real-time messages to IDEaS G3 for reservations, groups, rates, and inventory.
 - Every 4 hours, there is an "IDP" (intraday processing) message sent.
 - This message is an inventory and summary for the last 45 days and next 365 days.
 - This is sent every 4 hours after End of Day.
- IDEaS G3 then produces daily rate of the day recommendations along with Minimum Length of Stay for BAR and other rates.
- IDEaS G3 sends these messages to Stayntouch PMS for processing.

4. The G3 RMS Uses Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' STR Reporting Data to Generate Pricing and Occupancy "Decisions."

285. Smith Travel Research Inc., commonly known as STR and owned by CoStar Group, Inc., is one of two IDEaS "Integration Partners" that provide data to the G3 RMS.

286. An important "Market Intelligence and Forecasting" feature of the G3 RMS is its use of clients' STR benchmarking report data to generate pricing and occupancy "decisions."

287. Each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant subscribes to and receives benchmarking data reports from STR, and the G3 RMS receives and analyzes each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant's STR reporting data to generate the "decisions" for that Defendant.

288. All Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have been clients of STR and received its benchmarking data reports at all times that they each have used the G3 RMS.

289. STR "provide[s] benchmarking and analytics for the hospitality industry both on a subscription basis and an ad hoc basis," "earning revenue on ad hoc transactions as reports or data are delivered to the customer."

290. "Hotel benchmarking is the process of comparing your property's or portfolio's performance against the competition, adding a layer of context to what success and failure looks like in your circumstances and environment," STR notes.

291. Only hotel clients who submit data to STR can access its private benchmarking reports. These recurring reports digest, analyze, and summarize the same datasets from those clients and their closest competitors. This is a “give to get” arrangement in which clients’ access to these benchmarking reports, commonly known within the industry as “STR reports” or “STAR reports,” is conditioned on them providing the relevant data to STR.

292. STR promotes that it “provide[s] data that is confidential, reliable, accurate and actionable, and [its] comprehensive reports empower [its] clients to strategize and compete within their markets.”

293. STR reports that clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants receive let them monitor key performance metrics of their closest competitors on a regular and near-contemporaneous basis.

294. In STR’s words, its reports “can help you answer questions such as:”

- Am I ahead of the competition or can I make gains in occupancy and average daily rate?
- Was focusing on occupancy or rate the right strategy?
- What are the underlying factors behind changes in demand and rate?
A shift in transient or group demand sources?
- Are my future bookings ahead or behind the market?

“Benchmarking top-line historical performance, profitability data, and forward bookings—both yours and that of the competition,” STR adds, “is the key to answering questions like these.”

295. STR subscribers like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants submit their “top-line historical metrics”—namely, “occupancy, average daily rate (ADR) and revenue per available room (RevPAR)”—to STR. STR digests these metrics and sends each subscriber a benchmarking report containing the same categories of aggregated and averaged data compiled from a set of competitors, or “Comp Set,” that subscribers like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants hand-pick.

296. STR reports and Comp Sets are discussed in greater detail immediately below.

297. An STR report contains a “report card” that demonstrates a given subscriber’s performance relative to other hotels in their Comp Set. Indices are used to evaluate performance based on occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR. According to STR, “[a]n index of 100 means a hotel is capturing a fair share,” an index greater than 100 means that a hotel is capturing more than its “fair share,” and an index below 100 shows that the hotel is capturing less than its “fair share.”

298. A Comp Set, as STR notes, “comprises a collection of hotels with which a property competes for business” and “are typically located in the same geographic area and offer similar services and amenities.” A Comp Set can include as few as three competitors not affiliated with the given subscriber’s hotel.

299. STR advises subscribers like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants to choose hotels for their Comp Sets that are geographically proximate and offer comparable features and amenities. In particular, STR provides:

When choosing a Comp Set for your property, we advise against merely opting for hotels ‘across the street’ from your subject property. Instead, you should carefully assess the features of hotels in your vicinity, including their class, room count, meeting space, and other relevant factors. This approach is essential as selecting hotels with performance levels significantly different from your own property may lead to misleading results.

“Having plenty of options for selecting your ideal Comp Set is key,” STR notes before adding that “CoStar and STR provide those options through the world’s largest hotel performance sample with more than 80,000 participating properties.”

300. “The data that powers Comp Sets is not generated through an algorithm.” Instead, “the data is submitted directly by hotel chain headquarters, management companies, owners and properties” to STR.

301. The STR reports that each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant receives thus include its Comp Set’s average current ADR, RevPAR, and occupancy rates and average future occupancy levels.

302. During an investor call, CoStar Chief Financial Officer Scott Wheeler said that “one of the biggest opportunities” arising from the STR acquisition was “moving [STR’s] content into CoStar on an aggregated basis . . . so [customers] can see super-timely revenue and occupancy data.” Wheeler added that “we see a lot of our customers buying that from STR.”

303. “[T]he significance of Comp Sets in a comprehensive benchmarking experience remains unwavering,” STR notes. “By analyzing these properties in aggregate,” subscribing hotels’ “revenue managers” and “owners,” among other “stakeholders,” “can better understand market position and adjust strategies accordingly.” Indeed, STR tells existing and potential subscribers that:

aggregated performance data for a selected set of your competitors is key to making the whole process work. Without a Comp Set, you are left to compare your business against yourself and the market. While those comparisons are important, Comp Sets provide the most granular intel available in learning where you can improve the performance of your property or portfolio.

304. The STR reports that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants receive and are integrated into the G3 RMS have furthered and reinforced Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme.

305. The G3 RMS utilizes the STR reporting data to generate the pricing and occupancy “decisions” it issues to each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant. As IDEaS notes, the G3 RMS uses “STR compset data to leverage in [its] yield strategy and decision making” for these Defendants.

306. In addition, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants use STR report data to monitor each other’s financial performance and confirm that they each are getting a “fair share” pursuant to the optimal pricing and occupancy strategy the G3 RMS has set for them. By regularly receiving this current, sensitive data through STR’s G3 RMS integration, these Defendants are able to ensure and reinforce that they jointly adhere their common plan.

5. The G3 RMS Uses Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' Demand360 Data to Generate Pricing and Occupancy “Decisions.”

307. Amadeus Group (“Amadeus”) is the other IDEaS “Integration Partner” that provides data to the G3 RMS.

308. The other important “Market Intelligence and Forecasting” feature of the G3 RMS is its integration and use of clients’ Demand360 data to generate pricing and occupancy “decisions.”

309. Most if not all Extended Stay Hotel Defendants subscribe to and receive Demand360 data from Amadeus, and the G3 RMS inputs and analyzes each relevant Extended Stay Hotel Defendant’s the Demand360 data to generate the “decisions” for that Defendant.

310. At least Hilton, Hyatt, IHG, Sonesta, and Wyndham are clients of Amadeus and receive Demand360 data. Hilton, Hyatt, and IHG are “founding brand partners” of Demand360 and have received Demand360 data since its 2015 launch. Sonesta and Wyndham have been Amadeus clients and received Demand360 data since no later than 2022.

311. Demand360 provides subscribers including the relevant Extended Stay Hotel Defendants with a rolling 12 months of forward-looking demand data. According to Amadeus, its hotel clients “provide unique future-looking data into the Demand360 platform.” “As the only competitive market intelligence product available to the hospitality industry with forward-looking reservation metrics and competitive share by segment and channel,” the company adds, “Demand360 gives hoteliers a comprehensive picture of hotel demand over time so they can better optimize revenue management, distribution and marketing strategies.”

312. Subscribing to Demand360 is a “give to get” arrangement in which clients’ access to Demand360 data is conditioned on them providing their own rolling 12 months of future demand data to Amadeus. Thus, Demand360 data, like STR data, is not available to non-clients.

313. Demand360 enables hotel clients that submit their own private forward-looking demand data to choose a set of at least four competitors located in the same geographic area, or

“competitive set,” for which Demand360 continuously generates and sends these clients an aggregated and averaged 12-month picture of future market demand. As Maverick Mak, Vice President of TravelClick, the company that founded and marketed Demand360 before Amadeus acquired it, stated, “in agreeing to offer their data,” subscribers “will in return get the aggregated view with what is happening with their direct competitors.”

314. Demand360 also provides clients with a “fair share” index score. As explained in a video titled “Best Practices in Demand360+” that Amadeus Director of Business Intelligence Success Management Deni Popluharova and Hyatt Revenue Management Performance Analytics Director Gabe Eveland co-presented, Demand360 features an Occupancy Index that shows when a client is receiving “more than fair share” and “less than fair share.”

315. The G3 RMS has used Demand360 data since Fall 2016, when IDEaS and TravelClick began integrating Demand360 data into the G3 RMS for the companies’ mutual clients.

316. On September 28, 2016, IDEaS issued a press release titled “TravelClick’s Demand360 enhances IDEaS advanced revenue management solutions, a first-of-its-kind integrated solution” to announce that the G3 RMS would “combine TravelClick’s Demand 360 market intelligence product to further optimize hotels’ pricing and revenue strategies.”

317. “Integrated with IDEaS’ industry-leading automated revenue management capabilities,” IDEaS stated, “customers who subscribe to both IDEaS’ advanced revenue management systems and Demand360 will be empowered by an even more robust demand forecast.” Specifically, “TravelClick’s Demand360 customers” were “now able to integrate their subscription data into IDEaS systems to allow forward-looking data that power revenue management strategies.” This development, IDEaS noted, “mark[ed] the most advanced hotel analytics and demand intelligence integration currently available in the market.”

318. In the release, IDeaS explained the genesis and results of its TravelClick partnership. “Initially announced as a joint research and development project in 2015, the initiative represents the latest innovation for long-time partners, TravelClick and IDeaS.” IDeaS noted that this “integration combines the competitive market intelligence of TravelClick’s Demand360 with the world’s most advanced automated revenue management solutions to provide” hotel clients “with a deeper understanding of a property’s market position and business potential.” IDeaS added that “Demand360 is the only competitive market intelligence product available to the hospitality industry that provides forward-looking reservation metrics and competitive share by segment and channel,” and therefore, the G3 RMS would be even better able to assess and react to “changes” in clients’ “competitive environments and markets” by “leveraging [this] future booking data.”

319. IDeaS’ press release also featured quotes from each company. “Demand360’s future occupancy and revenue metrics drive RevPAR strategies for brands, groups and independents around the globe,” said TravelClick Senior Vice President for Business Intelligence Products Greg Sheppard. Referencing a client base that included most Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, Sheppard noted that “Demand360 gives customers a comprehensive view of the competitiveness in their market.” He also stated that “by integrating the power of Demand360 data directly into IDeaS solutions, our mutual customers will be able to further leverage this data with enhanced forecasting algorithms to optimize their competitive position like never before.”

320. IDeaS Chief Operating Officer Sanjay Nagalia commented that as “the leader in revenue management,” his company was “continually seeking innovative ways to provide customers with tools that enhance their revenue strategy.” IDeaS’ integration of “demand intelligence like TravelClick Demand360,” he noted, “does just that.” Nagalia added that the G3 RMS “automatically implements and capitalizes on” the “revenue opportunities” provided from the Demand360 data.

321. The press release further noted the integration’s proven ability to bring results. “The research and development project” that IDeaS and TravelClick executed before releasing the integration to the industry “demonstrated that the insertion of demand intelligence data notably improved the demand forecast and uplift for hotels.”

322. On July 12, 2017, TravelClick issued a press release announcing a “re-launch” of Demand360 called Demand360 Quick View that enabled its hotel clients to “driv[e] outcomes” by more efficiently identifying “the most actionable data.” All original version Demand360 clients also would be able to use Demand360 Quick View.

323. The release described what Demand360 Quick View offered to clients—and thus to the G3 RMS which those clients used and fed Demand360 data to set guest room rates:

Upon logging in, hoteliers can instantly see their revenue per available room (RevPAR) rank compared to their competitive sets looking forward 30 and 90 days. This tells them how they are performing in the future – a metric no other platform can offer.

324. “Demand360 has seen incredible adoption and utilization by our customers globally,” said TravelClick Senior Vice President for Business Intelligence Greg Sheppard, “and the future-looking competitive demand data that we supply is essential to a hotel’s revenue management strategy, revolutionizing how hoteliers run their businesses.”

325. After the July 2017 “re-launch,” Demand360 provided hotel clients with continuously refreshed future demand data through advance booking data that they submitted to the platform.

326. On December 14, 2017, IDeaS and TravelClick announced an “expanded partnership” relating to Demand360 with “advanced integration” capabilities.

327. In a joint press release, the two companies discussed a new “integration between TravelClick’s iHotelier Central Reservations System (CRS), as well as Demand360, and the IDeaS G3 Revenue Management System.” The companies noted that this integration would “allow IDeaS customers to drastically reduce manual operations, receive real-time updates, and optimize their

pricing strategy against competitors by utilizing exclusive future-looking market data.” Further, the release stated that the integration would “enable[] the efficient distribution of data-driven decisions, like pricing and inventory management, to maximize profitability for hotels.”

328. IDeaS and TravelClick personnel discussed how this development benefitted their hospitality clients. “Hotels can effortlessly deploy analytically determined pricing and inventory controls for specific room types and rate plans across their distribution networks and reach guests globally through” this integration,” said IDeaS Vice President of Product Strategy Mike Chuma.

329. “The IDeaS G3 RMS integration enhances TravelClick’s suite of solutions by providing hotels with the unique opportunity to own pricing decisions and revenue management strategies from a central location,” added TravelClick Vice President of Reservations Solutions and Global Connectivity Matt Vice. “This advanced method for hotels to manage their revenue strategy with future-looking demand data is revolutionizing the hotel industry,” Vice added, “with both TravelClick and our partner, IDeaS, leading the charge.”

330. In October 2018, Amadeus acquired TravelClick and its suite of business intelligence products including Demand360.

331. Following the acquisition, Amadeus discussed the revenue-maximizing benefits of its newly acquired product in a marketing document titled “Five Ways Forward-Looking Data Can Boost Your Hotel’s Revenue.” In particular, Amadeus stated that “[t]he best performing hotels have mastered the use of forward-looking demand data to make more informed decisions that maximize their revenues and help them earn their fair share of bookings,” while adding that “[h]oteliers that use this powerful information understand that educated guesswork has been replaced by real, hard data from actual future bookings in their market.”

332. Nearly four years later, on September 23, 2021, IDeaS issued a press release in which it reminded the hospitality industry that “[t]he combined power of IDeaS and Amadeus’ technology

solutions deliver accessible, actionable data insights via seamless integrations to help hoteliers recover stronger and grow revenue faster.”

333. Under the heading “Maximizing RevPAR,” the release stated that “IDeaS G3 RMS integrates with Amadeus’ Demand360 to maximize RevPAR with insights into historical and forward-looking groups and transient on-the-books performance compared to a hotel’s competitive set.”

334. The release also quoted IDeaS Chief Evangelist and Chief Development Officer Klaus Kohlmayr, who stated that “[g]lobal data silos must break down for hoteliers to achieve a more complete picture of their commercial revenue opportunities,” and that “the data integrations between IDeaS and Amadeus drive a brighter, more connected future for the hospitality industry[.]”

335. The Demand360 data that most Extended Stay Hotel Defendants receive and are integrated into the G3 RMS has furthered and reinforced Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme.

336. The G3 RMS utilizes Demand360 data to generate the pricing and occupancy “decisions” it issues to each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant.

337. In addition, the relevant Extended Stay Hotel Defendants can use Demand360 data to monitor their competitive sets’ forward-looking aggregate demand data to confirm they each are getting their “fair shares” pursuant to their common anticompetitive plan.

338. Even if a given Extended Stay Hotel Defendant has not integrated Demand360 data into the G3 RMS, that Defendant still would benefit from this integration because the “comprehensive database” from which the G3 RMS draws and learns in generating optimal “decisions” for each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant includes the Demand360 data obtained from their co-Defendants.

6. The G3 RMS Applies “Groundbreaking” AI to “Comprehensive Datasets” to Reach “Optimal Results” for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

339. The G3 RMS has “revolutionized” revenue management by autonomously applying artificial intelligence to “comprehensive datasets” to produce “proven” “optimal results” for clients including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

340. One article about the G3 RMS highlights its “machine learning data driven approach to analytics.” The artificial intelligence underlying the product is “automated to continually learn and adapt to how pricing and control impact the booking pattern and demand to improve outputs” and “automatically weights the true influence of competitors pricing and reputation.” As a result, the G3 RMS “ensure[s] hotels can capture the most optimal mix of demand by segment, room type and length of stay.”

341. An April 2024 article by IDEaS Chief Evangelist and Development Officer Klaus Kohlmayr posted on the Hospitality Financial and Technology Professionals’ website “addresses how systems such as IDEaS’ G3 Revenue Management System (RMS) leverage AI.”

342. In the article, Kohlmayr wrote that “an advanced RMS” like the G3 RMS “absolutely fits the definition of an AI application” because it is “an integrated system using various analytics techniques to perform tasks that otherwise require human thinking and produce highly complex decisions.” Specifically, Kohlmayr noted that the G3 RMS’s “core analytics have used a wide variety of analytic tools associated with AI” that comprise the “revenue science” that IDEaS espouses. Indeed, AI has been an important part of “the discipline of infusing sophisticated mathematics with industry expertise to transform data into accurate, automated, and actionable revenue-enhancing decisions.”

343. Kohlmayr then discussed “the revenue science behind the G3 RMS:”

Since its inception, G3 RMS has revolutionized conventional revenue optimization, pushing beyond the limitations of simplistic algorithms. While other systems offer data-driven, dynamic pricing, G3 RMS distinguishes itself by delving deeper, incorporating a holistic suite of controls essential for optimizing diverse business models.

The proven success of G3 RMS hinges on its ability to adapt to real-world business complexities without requiring manual intervention. The development teams at IDEaS created a system that could not only withstand the intricacies of the hospitality business but also deliver statistically proven results. Their mission was clear: to achieve complete automation, eliminate user error, and create a framework where the RMS could dynamically respond to changing conditions.

Calibrating the system to the unique nuances of the hospitality sector, G3 RMS incorporates comprehensive datasets, considering factors like special events, competitor pricing, days to arrival, and more. Unlike many solutions with simplified forecasting approaches, IDeaS leverages more than 100 models tailored to different hotel business models, ensuring a nuanced understanding of various scenarios. . . .

Implementing G3 RMS in tens of thousands of properties facilitates continuous improvement. Human involvement is minimized, with the system autonomously selecting models and parameters based on continuous learning.

The AI in G3 RMS ensures it adapts and adjusts models to produce optimal results, with advanced analytics providing data-backed decision-making at every level. This level of autonomy extends to optimizing pricing for all key products and each length of stay and creating dynamic-rate restrictions that surpass simple business rules.

344. By “leveraging advanced analytics through AI and Machine Learning,” Kohlmayr added, the “forward-thinking” G3 RMS can “produce more accurate data analysis” that “leads to rational decision-making” and “sets the stage for a transformative era in the hospitality industry.” “It’s an exciting time” for IDeaS “to be at the forefront of revenue science,” he concluded, “providing our users with more confidence in the system’s decisions[.]”

345. An article by IDeaS Director of Product Management and Solution Success Stephen Hambleton titled “The Science Behind G3 RMS” is published on the company’s website. In the article, Hambleton “opens the hood of the industry’s leading revenue science engine” to describe the pivotal role that its “groundbreaking artificial intelligence” and “predictive analytics” play in producing its pricing “decisions” and optimizing clients’ revenue.

346. Hambleton began the article by noting that “IDeaS set out to build G3 Revenue Management System (RMS) with a vision to reinvent what’s possible for revenue technology.” While “[o]ther systems may do a decent job enabling data-driven, dynamic pricing,” he noted, “they don’t go that extra mile” because they “are limited by overly simplified assumptions about how the world works and neglect the full suite of controls needed to optimize business.” Because these other systems’

“statistical approach and data sources just aren’t robust enough,” “there will always be circumstances that require manual intervention or money left on the table.”

347. “For IDeaS to stand behind a novel solution,” Hambleton continued, “we challenged ourselves to build something that could account for real-world business realities without requiring hands-on attention at each property. Results had to be statistically proven, backed by research, statistical simulation and peer review from academia.” “Full automation,” the “clear mission” of the G3 RMS, “eliminates the possibility for user error, creates a framework where our RMS can react as conditions change, and limits the need for human resource consumption.”

348. Key to the G3 RMS’ success, Hambleton recognized, was “accounting for the unique nature of the hospitality business, based on decades of field research and operational understanding:”

We calibrated the system to incorporate comprehensive datasets and account for limited volumes of data, enabling it to create a more complete picture of unconstrained demand and market conditions, while considering a full range of key factors, such as special events, competitor pricing, days to arrival, and many more.

He then stated that “IDeaS’ proven approach folds all key data sources directly into optimization (competitor pricing, for example, is accounted for in optimization, as opposed to applying it simply as pricing rules after the RMS sets a price), optimizes all room types optimally, and avoids rules in doing so,” “as opposed to simpler” and less reliable “deterministic approaches that assume the demand forecast and other calibrations and assumptions are perfect.” “The results of these efforts” have “empower[ed] hoteliers to optimize pricing and forecasting outcomes like never before[.]”

349. “[B]ut IDeaS’ “development process didn’t end with creating the most complex, holistic, research-based algorithm we could,” Hambleton continued. IDeaS’ “work was then subjected to multiple rounds of unbiased peer review,” turning to “hospitality industry experts and, importantly, academia to validate our approach and ensure the system was well-primed to adapt to uncertainty and

produce consistently beneficial results.” After major universities “had signed off, we moved onto a rigorous testing phase,” which “necessitated another development project of its own.”

350. In the testing phase, IDeaS “created custom-built simulation tools we could use to stress-test the system and ensure it would react appropriately to real-world data, and that it would deliver results over other best-in-class revenue technology.” Notably, IDeaS continued this practice “through real installations and reviewed results against many other solutions.” “Finally,” Hambleton stated, “we conducted live pilot tests in controlled, statistically matched properties to confirm outcomes would benefit our clients,” undoubtedly referencing IDeaS’ pilot programs with Hilton, Extended Stay America, and Sonesta.

351. “After years of scientific scrutiny and engineering perfectionism,” Hambleton wrote, “G3 RMS was launched,” and “it only gets better with age.” He then explained why:

This is because it’s now been implemented at tens of thousands of properties, and we can use the data collected to constantly improve the algorithms, ensuring the forecasting approaches assigned by our system automatically benefit the property by producing the best match to the data conditions observed and that the system responds as conditions change.

Furthermore, IDeaS’ “team of data scientists—including more than 25 PhDs—continuously works to improve the forecasting and optimization processes, and we create tools and verify the properties that show any sign of underperformance.”

352. Turning to the AI powering the G3 RMS, Hambleton stated that the G3 RMS “is always working to improve upon itself, regularly recalibrating and adjusting, without human intervention.” Specifically:

The groundbreaking artificial intelligence in G3 RMS allows each implementation to autocorrect, individually, as needed and continuously learn about the property at which it’s installed (and how its controls are impacting in the market it is supporting), applying and adjusting models to produce the best results. Humans needn’t be involved in deciding which models and parameters are selected or how data is incorporated. These are areas a well-designed solution will

always perform best, and it's these automated processes, combined with performance simulations and academic research (not forgetting peer review), that give our users more confidence in the system's decisions and more time back in their day—and drive more profit for their hotels.

Indeed, the author continued, “IDeaS’ advanced analytics allow for data to back up each level of decision-making so the system is never left to make assumptions about things that can greatly impact potential revenue opportunities” like “competitor impacts.”

353. Hambleton also expressly noted the G3 RMS’ particular applicability and suitability to the extended stay hotel market, commenting that IDeaS was “excited” to bring “enhanced approaches to pricing for longer stay business.”

354. Hambleton ended by noting IDeaS’ responsibility for “the success of [its] clients” like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants and why its “solutions” like the G3 RMS “certainly don’t leave anything to chance:”

We are responsible for the performance of our solutions and, ultimately, the success of our clients. That’s why we don’t cut corners, and we certainly don’t leave anything to chance or human intuition—no offense, humans. Because of these guiding principles, an IDeaS RMS is future-proof, fully automated, and truly science-backed. And even if all of that still isn’t convincing enough for you, the real proof is in the ROI.

355. Pricing Algorithm Defendants have continued to enhance the G3 RMS’ underlying AI to produce the most optimal “decisions” possible for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

356. In mid-2018, IDeaS “introduce[d] agile rates, a fundamental change in pricing strategy designed to incorporate flexibility and simplicity into a hotel’s revenue-productivity engine.”

357. A June 12, 2018 IDeaS press release announced that this G3 RMS feature would “provide the ability to price and distribute key linked or independent products for the wider market or specific guest microsegments.”

358. The release described what “agile rates” meant and why it mattered to clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants. “Pricing products independently is not a new concept, but revenue leaders have been forced into rigid pricing structures and rules-based tactics,” IDEaS COO Sanjay Nagalia said. “Agile rates breaks free from those limitations, allowing hotels to manage their business as needed, using multiproduct optimization to jointly maximize both independent and linked products.”

359. What allowed IDEaS, to “break free” from these previously existing “rules-based” “limitations,” the release stated, was its revolutionary AI:

Powered by sophisticated artificial intelligence capabilities, agile rates provides IDEaS G3 RMS with visibility into a hotel’s rate strategy—understanding the relationships between products, which results in dramatically smarter pricing decisions and ultimately greater revenues.

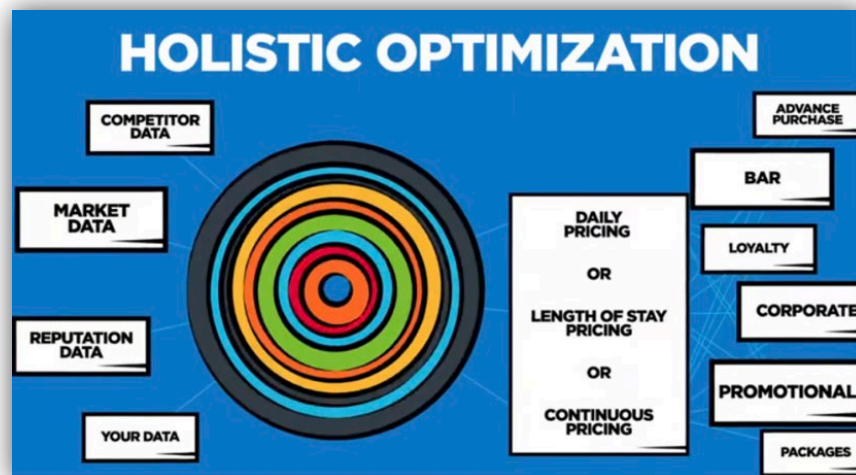
360. The G3 RMS’ “visibility” into a “hotel’s rate strategy” to generate optimal pricing “decisions” for the hotel on a room-by-room basis necessitates access to and analysis of that hotel’s internal pricing and occupancy data.

361. On June 12, 2018, IDEaS also released a promotional video titled “Hotel Pricing Strategies & Models, Reinvented” to promote “game-changing” improvements to the G3 RMS.

362. In the video’s introduction, existing and potential hotel clients were told to “[a]void pricing uncertainty by using IDEaS hotel pricing strategies, a game-changing mix of analytics, intelligent pricing, and automated decisions.” “Only IDEaS,” viewers were advised, “automatically folds a wealth of vital data directly into a powerful analytics engine, giving you multi-dimensional insights into your business for yesterday, today, and into the future.”

363. “Meanwhile,” the video continued, “powerful analytics recognize the relationship between all rates and segments. This is deep machine learning. It breaks the rules, and we’ve perfected it.” “With an unparalleled understanding of demand,” the video went on, “you know exactly when

and how to price appropriately and maintain the most profitable business mix.” The video then displayed the following explanatory graphic:



364. “Drawing on the power of analytics, intelligent pricing, and automated decisions,” the video concluded, “your products will withstand the forces of uncertainty, producing incremental revenue like never before no matter where you are on your revenue productivity journey.”

365. Finally, IDEaS launched the G3 RMS’s automated configuration feature in 2023. “By leveraging data science,” IDEaS developed this feature “to help its clients realize returns on their technology investment almost immediately.” “By reducing the amount of manual setup and training required,” the G3 RMS’s automated configuration feature enables clients to “gain confidence in system settings and decisions by replacing guesswork with optimal settings based on science, and achieve a faster ROI with a system that delivers revenue-enhancing decisions from day one.”

E. Defendants Form and Operate an Anticompetitive Scheme Based on Their Coordinated Use of the G3 RMS to Set Guest Room Rates and Occupancy Levels.

366. Defendants have formed and operated an anticompetitive scheme centered on Extended Stay Hotel’s knowing and intentional use of the G3 RMS to set their extended stay hotel guest room rates and occupancy levels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

367. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme has been implemented, maintained, and enforced through high-ranking IDEaS and SAS personnel and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' respective executives, managers, and employees responsible for revenue management, including the individuals specifically identified in this Complaint and those whose identities will be revealed during pre-trial discovery in this case.

368. In early 2012, Pricing Algorithm Defendants and Hilton began an exclusive year-long pilot program for the G3 RMS that they publicly would reveal only a year later. Under this program, Hilton, in close collaboration with Pricing Algorithm Defendants, would pilot the G3 RMS at certain of its portfolio's branded properties, including both of its extended stay hotels. This pilot program was a success for both parties and helped launch Defendants' anticompetitive scheme. The program gave IDEaS the opportunity to promote its next-generation product to a highly valued and strategically significant client whose actions other Extended Stay Hotel Defendants monitored and followed.

369. In early 2013, Hilton began deploying the G3 RMS across its entire portfolio. Around the same period, yet largely unbeknownst at the time, Extended Stay America and Sonesta also were exploring the piloting and eventual deployment of the G3 RMS at their respective extended stay hotels. In early 2014, IDEaS and Extended Stay America announced that the latter would deploy the G3 RMS starting in late 2014 and concluding in early 2016. And in early 2015, IDEaS and Sonesta announced that Sonesta would begin deploying the G3 RMS across its entire portfolio immediately. Thus, Extended Stay America and Sonesta both largely completed the deployment of the G3 RMS at their respective extended stay hotels during the same timeframe.

370. Not very long after this first group of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants deployed the G3 RMS and saw their room rates and revenues markedly increase as Pricing Algorithm Defendants had promised, the remaining Extended Stay Hotel Defendants joined the scheme. In around 2017 or 2018, IHG began using the G3 RMS company-wide, including at its extended stay hotels. And between

early 2021 and mid-2022, Choice, Wyndham and Hyatt each deployed the G3 RMS while issuing corresponding press releases in close coordination with IDEaS.

371. Defendants' conduct constitutes a common plan and course of conduct whose purpose and effect has been to generate supra-competitive guest room rates and artificially suppressed occupancy levels at their extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets during the class period.

1. Pricing Algorithm Defendants and Hilton Conduct an Exclusive Pilot Program in 2012, and Hilton Implements the G3 RMS in 2013 and 2014.

372. In early 2012, Pricing Algorithm Defendants and Hilton began an exclusive year-long pilot program that would serve as the foundation for Defendants' anticompetitive scheme, laying the groundwork for additional Extended Stay Hotels' entry into the common plan and course of conduct.

373. In this exclusive pilot program, long-time IDEaS client Hilton tested the new G3 RMS across a portion of its portfolio, including its extended stay hotels, in a real-world setting and in close collaboration with Pricing Algorithm Defendants.

374. In mid-2013, IDEaS and Hilton jointly announced the results of the pilot program, Hilton's ongoing adoption of the G3 RMS across its portfolio, and the product's broader imminent availability to other hospitality industry clients.

375. On June 24, 2013, IDEaS and Hilton issued a joint press release titled "Hilton Worldwide Partners with IDEaS on Global Revenue Initiative" that began with the headline "IDeaS' G3 RMS is in limited availability status now and is scheduled for general availability in 2014."

376. In the press release, IDEaS and Hilton began by "announc[ing] their agreement to continue to deploy IDEaS G3 Revenue Management System (G3 RMS)" across "focused-service hotels within Hilton Worldwide's global portfolio of brands," including "Homewood Suites and Home2 Suites." The release then explained what the G3 RMS was while discussing the pilot program and development partnership that led to this announcement:

Building on a year-long pilot program, the agreement supports Hilton Worldwide's Global Revenue Optimization (GRO) initiative, which is designed to help hotel owners better manage room availability and pricing in order to maximize each hotel's revenue and profitability. This agreement marks a significant expansion in the 15-year relationship between Hilton Worldwide and IDEaS.

The G3 RMS, which will be integrated with existing systems to ensure seamless operation, will track and analyze historical and current business performance to support revenue optimization company-wide. It will also deliver invaluable data and provide a standard base upon which Hilton Worldwide can build future analytical applications.

The system was initially deployed to hotels at a number of brands within the Hilton Worldwide portfolio, including Hampton Hotels, Hilton Garden Inn, Homewood Suites and Home2 Suites, starting January 2013. With over 250 properties now live on the solution, Hilton Worldwide plans to complete deployment to the focused service estate by Summer 2014.

The development partnership between Hilton Worldwide, IDEaS and IDEaS' parent company, SAS, has been critical to the success of the G3 RMS. In 2012, IDEaS and Hilton Worldwide completed a successful G3 RMS pilot program, which validated the business impact of the system in a live hospitality environment and served as a proving ground for the system's e-learning capabilities. Moreover, the G3 RMS solution builds on IDEaS' more than 20 years of industry experience of providing revenue solutions to over 2,400 hotels from more than 70 brands.

377. Featuring quotes from key employees of Hilton, IDEaS, and SAS, the release signaled that the G3 RMS would enable "IDEaS clients and other leading brands" following in the footsteps of Hilton, the "industry leader in revenue management," to achieve "enhanced revenue performance" by taking the "guesswork" out of "pricing." In particular, the release stated:

'Hilton Worldwide is committed to becoming the industry leader in revenue management,' said Chris Silcock, global head, revenue management, online and regional marketing, Hilton Worldwide. 'Through the G3 revenue management system and other cutting-edge analytics, we are taking the guesswork out of revenue management and pricing. And by helping our hotel operators and owners make better-informed revenue management decisions, we are positioning both our company and our franchisees for long-term financial success.'

‘IdeaS and SAS are proud to partner with Hilton Worldwide to bring innovations in pricing to the hospitality industry,’ said Brian Sterrett, vice president of global sales and marketing, IdeaS. ‘This announcement is an important milestone in bringing our next-generation G3 RMS to IdeaS clients and other leading brands pursuing enhanced revenue performance.’

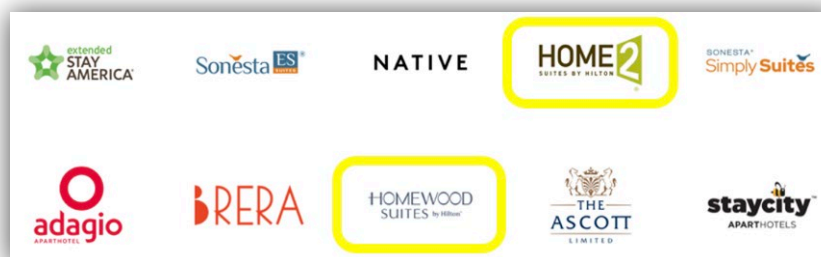
‘The teams at SAS and IdeaS have done a terrific job bringing a sophisticated but accessible pricing solution to the hospitality marketplace,’ said Dr. Radhika Kulkarni, vice president of advanced analytics, R&D, SAS. ‘Our most recent collaboration with IdeaS on G3 RMS takes the science of revenue management to new heights within hospitality and serves as a sign to the industry of exciting innovations to come from IdeaS and SAS.’

378. Hilton has continued to use the G3 RMS to set room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

379. IdeaS’ G3 RMS product brochure displays the following representative list of hotel customers including Hilton:



380. The “Extended Stay & Serviced Apartments” page on IdeaS’ website shows the following partial list of extended stay hotel customers including Hilton’s Homewood Suites and Home2 Suites:



381. Pursuant to Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme, a critical mass of Hilton’s extended stay hotel competitors soon would adopt the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at their extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

2. Extended Stay America and Sonesta Implement the G3 RMS in 2014 and 2015.

382. **Extended Stay America.** Starting in the third quarter of 2014, Extended Stay America and its extended stay hotel brands began using the G3 RMS to set guest room rates. This implementation followed a selection process that began the prior year. By late 2015, the company had phased in most of the functionality for the G3 RMS across its entire hotel portfolio, and it finished the rolling out by the first quarter of 2016.

383. Before Extended Stay America began deploying the G3 RMS, it promoted this partnership with IDEaS on June 23, 2014 in parallel press releases issued that bore various similarities to the prior IDEaS-Hilton press release.

384. The IDEaS press release highlighted a “Major Partnership” with “[r]evenue management leader” Extended Stay America. In particular, “IDEaS Revenue Solutions, the leading provider of pricing and revenue management software, services and consulting,” “unveiled a major revenue management initiative with Extended Stay America, the largest owner/operated hotel chain in North America, with plans to deploy IDEaS G3 Revenue Management System (RMS) across the entire estate of nearly 700 hotels and more than 76,000 rooms by year-end.”

385. The IDEaS release noted that Extended Stay America “will leverage IDEaS’ powerful pricing and forecasting capabilities across all market segments and stay patterns, optimizing revenues estate-wide.” The release further commented that “Extended Stay America’s implementation of IDEaS G3 RMS is expected to begin initial piloting at the end of the third quarter.”

386. The IDEaS release emphasized the critical role that SAS played in product development and operation. “IDEaS G3 RMS,” the release stated, “is a fully integrated revenue

management solution built upon IDeaS’ 25 years of industry expertise and powered by advanced SAS analytics.”

387. The IDeaS release also featured quotes by executives of both companies. IDeaS Vice President of Global Sales Brian Sterrett remarked that “[w]e are so excited to be working with Extended Stay America on such an important initiative for both of our companies,” and added, “The extended-stay hotel market has clearly reached a point where pricing can be a source of competitive advantage – and IDeaS is uniquely positioned with a proven extended-stay solution to help clients like ESA to achieve this.”

388. Extended Stay America Chief Marketing Officer Tom Leins added that “[a]n automated revenue management system will help us optimize our mix of business, hotel by hotel, night by night, with more effectiveness than our current manual approach can achieve.”

389. The IDeaS release concluded by telling its audience of existing and potential hotel clients to “Tweet this news to your networks” and adding a link to the Extended Stay America press release that contained “more information about the partnership.”

390. In the press release titled “Extended Stay America Announces Partner for Revenue Management System,” Extended Stay America announced its “selection of IDeaS Revenue Solutions as the provider for a new Revenue Management System (RMS)” called “G3 RMS.” The company promoted the product using the same language from IDeaS’ own release, noting that “IDeaS G3 RMS is a fully integrated revenue management solution, built upon IDeaS’ 25 years of industry expertise and powered by advanced SAS analytics.” The company also stated that it “will use IDeaS’ powerful forecasting and pricing capabilities to optimize revenues across all market segments and stay patterns.”

391. Extended Stay America Chief Marketing Officer Tom Seddon gave the same quote in this release as featured in the IDeaS release, stating that “[w]e expect to begin initial piloting at the end of the third quarter” and “intend to take a phased approach to deploying this across the system

geographically, as well as phasing in elements of functionality, so we anticipate the full capabilities and benefits will be realized in 2015 and beyond.”

392. IDeaS’ Sterrett echoed the sentiments made in his company’s release while giving additional commentary on what Extended Stay America should expect to see from adopting the G3 RMS. “IDeaS has a proven record of successfully managing large-scale deployments, and we’re thrilled to partner with a category leader like Extended Stay America today and in the future,” said Sterrett. “By integrating our end-to-end Revenue Management System, we’re confident Extended Stay America will benefit from IDeaS’ market-leading technology.”

393. In a Form 10-K for 2015 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in early 2016, Extended Stay America discussed the timing and scope of its new “automated revenue management system.” The company also noted that the G3 RMS “allows us to automatically price against demand from our short and long-term guests” and “will further improve our sales team’s efficiency and effectiveness.”

394. In a “Success Story” video posted on IDeaS’ website in 2016, Tom Buoy, Extended Stay America’s Executive Vice President for Pricing and Revenue Management (August 2011-September 2016), Executive Vice President for Marketing and Revenue Management (September 2016-October 2017), and Executive Vice President for Revenue (October 2017-March 2020), discussed his company’s adoption of the G3 RMS.

395. After noting that “Extended Stay America is the dominant provider, the category leader, in the mid-scale extended stay hotel segment,” Buoy discussed “the challenge” that Extended Stay America had faced with revenue management and “the change” it made as a result. “So in revenue management,” he said, “it’s really about speed to value, try to send size and shape demand to maximize our profitability. As you can imagine, managing 629 hotels in 44 states, it becomes a daunting task when you don’t have a dedicated revenue manager per site.” “So we need a system to improve our

forecasting capability,” he added. “Forecasting extended stay business is challenging. Forecasting intentions complicates that process.” Thus, Buoy noted, “we just needed this automated solution that enabled us not only to do that well, but then to deliver our decisions back into our environment as quickly as possible.” “As we decided to transform our revenue management practices,” he added, “our managers went from being descriptive, able to describe our occupancy and rate and BAR for last night, but then became more predictive or more importantly prescriptive.”

396. On his LinkedIn page, Buoy confirmed that G3 RMS had significantly impacted Extended Stay America’s financial performance. As EVP for Pricing and Revenue Management, he “[t]ransformed ESA’s Pricing and Revenue Management practices over a 5-year period, culminating in the deployment and customization of IDEAS/SAS’s G3 Next Generation Revenue Management System, which captured an incremental 2% - 3% increase in revenues per annum.” And “[s]ince 2011,” he “[l]ed the team that increased RGI in 7 of the last 8 years, while driving occupancy, ADR, and RevPAR to highest levels in company’s 25-year history.”

397. Extended Stay America has continued to use the G3 RMS to set room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

398. Extended Stay America Premier Suites’ 2022 Franchise Disclosure Document states that “ESA shall have the right to oversee and manage the installation and delivery of” specified technology services from certain vendors including IDEaS, and that “IDEaS will add the Hotel to the RMS environment and enable the data feed for RMS environment to the Hotel.”

399. IDEaS’ G3 RMS product brochure displays the following partial customer list that includes Extended Stay America:



400. The “Extended Stay & Serviced Apartments” page on IDEaS’ website also shows the following partial list of extended stay hotel customers that includes Extended Stay America:



401. **Sonesta.** In February 2015—after more than a year of internal work and discussions with IDEaS—Sonesta announced that it had started using the G3 RMS at its extended stay hotels.

402. On February 18, 2015, IDEaS issued a press release titled “Sonesta ES Suites Partners With Industry Leader IDEaS, Focuses on Growth.” The release began by noting that “IDEaS Revenue Solutions, the leading provider of pricing and revenue management software, services and consulting, today announced it has expanded its partnership with Sonesta International Hotels to implement IDEaS G3 Revenue Management System (RMS) across 16 Sonesta ES Suite properties, delivering powerful analytics and pricing decisions, and driving revenue opportunities in a unique market segment.”

403. At the time of the release, Sonesta was an pre-existing partner of IDEaS, already having “utilize[d] IDEaS’ flagship RMS product across its full-service portfolio.” Indeed, a few days before the June 2013 IDEaS-Hilton press release, IDEaS issued a separate press release discussing “IDEaS’

long-standing partnership with Sonesta International Hotels Corporation” for the then-current generation IDEaS revenue management software product.

404. In the February 2015 press release, IDEaS then noted that “[i]n 2013, when Sonesta began to grow into the extended stay category with Sonesta ES Suites, the company researched multiple revenue management solutions before deciding to expand its partnership with IDEaS.” “This decision,” IDEaS added, “coincided with the imminent widescale release of the innovative G3 RMS.” “Backed by SAS and IDEaS’ longstanding presence in the hospitality technology category,” IDEaS further stated, the “G3 RMS offers the industry’s most scientifically advanced analytics for more informed pricing decisions, driving profitability across thousands of hotels worldwide.”

405. The release then featured quotes from IDEaS and Sonesta executives that promoted deployment of the G3 RMS to boost room rates and revenues. Sonesta Vice President of Revenue and Distribution Barth Leins stated:

Revenue management in the extended stay category is particularly difficult because the properties have high occupancies, fixed cost structures and higher margins than traditional hotels, IDEaS G3 RMS is great for extended stay hotels because it can generate powerful demand forecasts—by length-of-stay and by suite type—so we can make informed, strategic decisions to get the right mix of business for our hotels at the right price. IDEaS G3 RMS is a great addition to the IDEaS product portfolio.

There are risks when moving into a new category, and we needed a proven system that could scale to our needs. IDEaS’ track record and reputation—plus their ability to deploy a sustainable, accurate and actionable system—created a tremendous amount of confidence that we had chosen the right partner.

Incremental revenue per available room (RevPAR) growth is the goal, and we’re expecting to see a significant lift with IDEaS G3 RMS. I believe it will be a very powerful tool.

406. Echoing Leins’ sentiments about the G3 RMS’ utility for the extended stay hotel market, IDEaS Americas Managing Director Jane Stampe added:

We developed IDEaS G3 RMS to extend advanced pricing analytics and forecasting to hotel properties that had not previously

implemented automated revenue management—especially in the extended stay or focused service categories. We believe there are very real benefits and revenue opportunities in these segments and are proud to extend our solutions to Sonesta ES Suites.

407. Sonesta has continues to use the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

408. The “Extended Stay & Serviced Apartments” page on IDEaS’ website shows the following partial list of extended stay hotel customers, including both Sonesta extended stay hotel brands:



3. IHG Implements the G3 RMS between 2017 and 2018.

409. IHG and its extended brand hotels began using the G3 RMS between approximately 2017 and 2018.

410. IHG was a long-time client of both IDEaS and SAS by the time G3 RMS had reached the market.

411. In a May 1, 2003 press release, IDEaS announced that it had “developed and is successfully operating an integration with the MICROS Opera Property Management System with InterContinental Hotels Group.” According to the release, IHG Director of Business Integration Jurgen Ortelee, who was responsible for “leading pricing strategy for the company” and providing “training and education on revenue management,” was “pleased that an IDEaS/Opera integration has been successfully implemented at InterContinental.” Ortelee also said “IDEaS has outperformed our expectations by delivering an increase in revenues.” In conclusion, the release stated that IDEaS’

“clients include some of the most recognized hotel brands in the world,” specifically identifying “InterContinental Hotels Group” and its extended stay hotel brand “Staybridge Suites.”

412. The August 2008 IDEaS press release announcing the SAS acquisition similarly noted that IDEaS’ clients included leading hotel companies such as “Intercontinental Hotels Group.”

413. IHG developed and implemented an in-house revenue management system called IHG Perform between 2006 and 2016, according to a 2018 IHG paper published on SAS’s website titled “Building Revenue Management Decision Support Platforms with SAS.” The same paper stated that in 2017, IHG implemented a new in-house Guest Reservation System “developed in conjunction with Amadeus” and an “enhanced proprietary Revenue Management System” using “SAS High Performance Forecasting” “to solve for [its] revenue management business needs.”

414. The “SAS High Performance Forecasting” behind IHG’s enhanced revenue management system is the same core feature underlying the G3 RMS. In the G3 RMS Product Brochure, for example, IDEaS states the G3 RMS, “[p]owered by SAS High Performance Analytics, automates pricing, restrictions and overbooking decisions to maximize RevPAR and help you focus on what’s important. The same G3 RMS document also notes that “SAS High Performance Analytics incorporate multiple hotel and market data sources to accurately learn, adapt and forecast guest and market demand patterns.

415. The IHG paper also stated that in 2017, the company began to deploy a new cloud-based technology platform called IHG Concerto, which combined the functionality of its Guest Reservation System and Revenue Management System and would be joined by an entire suite of hotel solutions including property management, sales and catering, and point of sale systems.

416. The IHG paper further noted that “[f]rom an analytics infrastructure perspective, IHG [was] exploring complimentary products to the current world’s largest SAS hospitality grid,” including

“[n]ewer products that work in unison with SAS grid technology” and “are actively being researched to complement IHG’s SAS and ‘Big Data’ environments.”

417. The IHG paper concluded by crediting SAS’ “proven analytics components and procedures” in developing its revenue management capabilities while providing that as IHG “keep[s] innovating in the revenue management space,” it “will look to companies like SAS to continue innovating in the analytics space to help us along the way.”

418. The G3 RMS began integrating clients’ Demand360 subscription data in September 2016. TravelClick provided Demand360 at that time and until October 2018, when Amadeus acquired TravelClick and began supplying Demand360.

419. An October 2, 2017 TravelClick press release announced that IHG had begun using Demand360 (which Amadeus later would acquire) across its portfolio including its extended stay hotels. This development coincided with IHG’s deployment of its enhanced revenue management system that used the same SAS High Performance Forecasting that powered the G3 RMS.

420. Relevant IHG employees confirm that the company has used IDeaS revenue management products to set guest room rates in its extended stay hotels. For example, IHG’s Director of Global Revenue Strategy from January 2019 to December 2020, Susan Benhsoff, “supported the strategic initiatives of the Global Revenue Management team,” prepared and presented “global revenue management strategies,” and was “responsible for managing third-party relationships” including “IDeaS” and “TravelClick.”

421. Specific IHG properties also revealed their use of the G3 RMS in setting room rates. For example, a January 2019 job posting for the position of Revenue Manager at one IHG branded hotel property listed “responsibilities” that included employing “yield management techniques” to “emphasize occupancy and average rate” through “Revenue Management Programs such as IDeaS G3” and that listed required “skills” that included a “working knowledge of IDeaS G3.”

422. IHG continued to use SAS High Performance Forecasting and the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets through at least until Spring 2023.

4. Choice, Wyndham, and Hyatt Implement the G3 RMS between 2021 and 2022.

423. The last set of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants to deploy the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands did so between early 2021 and mid-2022. Not only did two of the companies deploy the product within two months of one another, but all three announced their deployments within a four-month span.

424. **Choice.** In early 2021, Choice began using ChoiceMAX, an IDEaS-developed in-house revenue management system, and the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels.

425. Management consulting firm ZS posted an online case study titled “Change management fuels successful debut of Choice Hotels’ new revenue management system” that discussed Choice’s implementation of ChoiceMAX in “early 2021.” “[D]eveloped by IDEaS,” the study noted, ChoiceMAX “positions the company and its franchisees to capitalize on shifts in domestic U.S. travel and help drive revenue-per-available-room (RevPAR) growth.”

426. The ZS case study described “the challenge” that Choice faced as a lodging franchisor with thousands of properties and multiple brands and “the solution” that it reached. “The previous RMS had run its course and the company recognized the importance of replacing its system with one that had state-of-the-art capabilities,” and “Choice believed wide-scale franchisee adoption of ChoiceMAX would prove critical for meeting revenue growth objectives.” Thus, “ZS worked in partnership with both Choice Hotels and IDEaS” “to establish trust very quickly with the franchisees” and “Choice Hotels’ franchisee-focused area directors” in “guiding the ChoiceMAX implementation.”

427. The ZS case study also featured quotes from relevant IDeaS and Choice personnel. IDeaS Vice President of Global Marketing, Engagement and Enablement Mike Chuma commented that this collaboration “significantly increased adoption” of ChoiceMAX by Choice’s franchised hotels. “While 30% of franchisee owners signed on to use the prior system,” Choice Vice President of Revenue Management Doug “Lisi said nine out of 10 raised their hands to use ChoiceMAX” immediately—a significant ratio that increased even further soon thereafter. “No one has achieved the level of adoption that we’ve achieved in the short amount of time that we did,” added Lisi.

428. Choice publicly announced its partnership with IDeaS the next year. In an April 18, 2022 press release, Choice unveiled “its collaboration with IDeaS, a SAS company, the world’s leading provider of hospitality revenue management software and services, to help drive commercial success and help enable franchisee revenue growth across its entire global enterprise of more than 7,000 hotels.”

429. Choice discussed the collaboration, its new revenue management system’s key features, and the significant financial uplift it already had caused. “In collaboration with Choice Hotels,” the release began, “IDeaS developed ChoiceMax, a mobile-first revenue management solution designed for quick, painless implementation and immediate efficiency and to help with revenue gains.” “As an automated, advanced tool,” the release continued, “the award-winning ChoiceMax continuously adapts to changes in the market using real-time data to help ensure hotels are always priced competitively.”

430. Choice then highlighted several key attributes of the system, including “IDeaS’ user-friendly mobile app” that enables franchisees to “more effectively manage channels, rates and inventory by adapting to local market trends in real time,” a “seamless, downtime-free rollout” enabled “through simplified, plug-and-play implementations,” “easy-to-use functionality and ongoing user education and support,” and enhanced “time savings and revenue uplift.”

431. Both companies' executives offered comments in the release. Choice Vice President of Revenue Management Douglas Lisi noted that Choice launched "ChoiceMAX powered by IDeaS to help our hotels optimize their pricing structure and ultimately increase revenue production." He added that, "[t]o date, 93 percent of pricing recommendations from ChoiceMAX have been accepted by properties, and the reception of ChoiceMAX among franchisees has been overwhelmingly positive."

432. IDeaS Co-founder, COO and CTO Sanjay Nagalia said that "IDeaS is honored to collaborate with Choice Hotels and help deliver ChoiceMax, a shared innovation built upon the proven principles of revenue science and powered by advanced automation and data-driven, analytics-based decision-making," a nod to the SAS High Performance Forecasting application that has powered the G3 RMS since its debut. Nagalia added that "it has become critical for large commercial organizations to break down data silos and align revenue strategies and systems like never before."

433. Additional public statements from the two companies and their personnel corroborate Choice's use of the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels.

434. In September 2023, IDeaS Director of Sales Alex Pensyl posted on LinkedIn that Choice's "commitment to staying at the forefront of the hospitality industry," pointing to its "mobile-first hotel revenue management solution with IDeaS Revenue Solutions G3."

435. In a January 23, 2024 press release, Choice noted that its "industry leading voluntary retention rate of 98%" for franchisees was driven by "leveraging AI enabled technology to provide tools that drive efficiency and profitability" and its "unwavering commitment to driving revenue." The release specified that its hotel "owners and operators" use innovative cloud-based solutions including "ChoiceMAX and IDeaS G3 mobile-friendly revenue management tools that continuously help them adapt to changing marketplace conditions using artificial intelligence and real-time data."

436. The LinkedIn profile of one Los Angeles-based Revenue Manager for Choice states that he is “[r]esponsible for optimizing revenue performance” and has “[m]aintained the integrity of revenue and property management systems such as IDeaS G3/Opera/Synix ensuring accurate rates and inventory allocation across diverse distribution channels.”

437. In addition, numerous Revenue Managers of Choice—and other Extended Stay Hotel Defendants—are “IDeaS G3 RMS Certified Users.” According to IDeaS, “IDeaS G3 RMS Certified Users have demonstrated the essential skills and knowledge to successfully optimize revenue with G3 RMS” and “validated their ability to manage and promote revenue strategy around the guiding principles of the IDeaS revenue optimization cycle.” “The ideal candidate” for the credential “is a primary user of IDeaS G3 RMS with at least 6-12 months of practical system experience.”

438. Finally, a January 2023 IDeaS video recapping the company’s highlights from 2022 stated that it “partnered with” Choice “to bring revenue automation to [its] franchisees” and displayed the following graphic:



439. Choice has continued to use ChoiceMAX and the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

440. **Wyndham.** Two months after Choice announced the deployment of ChoiceMAX and the G3 RMS, Wyndham announced its implementation of RevIQ, a “powerful new revenue management platform” that was jointly developed with IDEaS and incorporated the G3 RMS.

441. On June 28, 2022, Wyndham, “the world’s largest hotel franchising company with more than 8,900 hotels across over 95 countries,” issued a press release that “unveiled RevIQ, a next-generation, cloud-based, mobile-first” platform that promised to enable “franchisees to further optimize their revenue strategies” and market position.

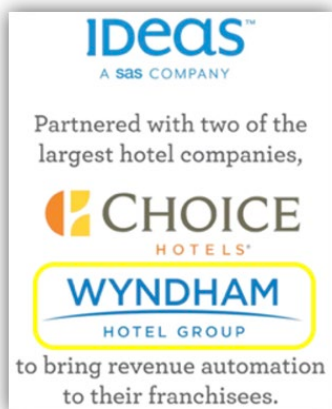
442. The press release stated that RevIQ was “[c]reated in collaboration with IDEaS, an industry leader in hotel revenue management software” and “is designed to deliver top-tier performance” by “[l]everaging real-time data and analytics to make automatic pricing recommendations and adjustments,” hallmarks of the G3 RMS.

443. The press release then discussed the platform’s delivery of “smart revenue management capabilities anytime, anywhere and on any device” and its “core benefits” that are key G3 RMS features. Specifically, RevIQ “instantly adjust[s] its forecasts and recommendations” for rates, features “a cloud-based, mobile-first design” that “allows hotel owners the ability to easily transition between their property management and revenue management systems,” “makes it easy to quickly update pricing” “immediate[ly] across all channels,” and contains “a clean, intuitive interface allow[ing] for faster training of new team members.”

444. The press release quoted a Wyndham hotel owner and Franchise Advisory Council member who said that RevIQ was “a game changer for Wyndham franchisees.” “What I love about RevIQ,” he added, “is it allows me to put my hotel’s revenue management strategy on autopilot, freeing my time to focus on other parts of the business while helping ensure I’m always getting the best possible return on every available room.”

445. IDEaS marketing materials corroborate that Wyndham uses the G3 RMS.

446. The January 2023 IDEaS video noted above confirms that IDEaS began partnering with Wyndham in 2022 “to bring revenue automation to [its] franchisees,” as shown below:



447. IDEaS’ G3 RMS product brochure displays the following partial customer list that includes Wyndham:



448. Wyndham has continued to use RevIQ and the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

449. **Hyatt.** Only two months after Wyndham announced its partnership with IDEaS, IDEaS announced that Hyatt would deploy IDEaS’ entire platform, including the G3 RMS, across its portfolio including its extended stay hotels.

450. On August 11, 2022, IDEaS issued a press release titled “IDEaS Announces Hyatt Will Deploy IDEaS’ Platform Across Global Portfolio.” In the release, IDEaS unveiled its “global collaboration with Hyatt to power Hyatt’s commercial revenue platform” in which “Hyatt will deploy IDEaS’ suite of products globally as a key component in the evolution of its commercial stack.”

451. The press release stated that “leading hospitality company” Hyatt “will leverage the breadth of IDEaS’ suite of products to embark on a journey towards profit optimization” and “drive best-in-class adoption across their global portfolio.”

452. The press release then highlighted “key features” of “IDEaS’ industry-leading technology and service approach,” such as its “automation equals profit” “data-driven approach,” and its “[d]edicated training and enablement efforts” that “will ensure that colleagues at each property engage in the set-up and configuration process” that is “critical to the success of the system.”

453. The release featured quotes from each company’s executives. Hyatt Vice President of Global Revenue Management Michael Klein said that “[c]ollaborating with a known innovator and disruptor in the revenue management space like IDEaS” would “create a differentiating value proposition for Hyatt owners and operators and make it easier for property colleagues to focus on” other tasks.

454. IDEaS’ Nagalia said that his company was “excited to be a part of the transformation of Hyatt’s commercial revenue platform at a moment of unparalleled opportunity” and “pleased to bring IDEaS’ market-leading automation, pricing approach, and a singular focus on holistic, profit optimization to Hyatt’s portfolio of properties.”

455. Trade publications covering the development provided additional information about the partnership.

456. A *Hotel Management* article issued the same day as the IDEaS release noted that the collaboration “aims to supercharge Hyatt’s commercial revenue efforts.” The article also contained quotes from IDEaS Vice President of Marketing Mike Chuma about his company’s ability to be a value-added “strategic business partner” to major clients like Hyatt:

‘We are ecstatic to be working with Hyatt, one of the world’s largest and most dynamic and forward-thinking hotel organizations. It is a significant client addition for IDEaS, given the breadth of their portfolio across market segments and the strength of footprint, both

domestic and international,’ said Mike Chuma, VP Marketing for IDEaS. . . . Chuma said IDEaS takes pride in its ability to function as a strategic business partner rather than simply a revenue management software provider: ‘This is due to our incredibly strong track record of supporting large, complex organizational transitions, like Hyatt, with our world-class support and industry training programs.’

457. Hyatt has continued to use the G3 RMS to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at its extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

5. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, Enabled and Facilitated by Pricing Algorithm Defendants, Knowingly and Intentionally Have Deployed the Same Pricing Algorithm that Collects and Uses Their Sensitive Business Data to Set Guest Room Rates and Occupancy Levels.

458. Coordinated and facilitated by Pricing Algorithm Defendants, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants knowingly and intentionally have used the same pricing algorithm to set guest room rates and occupancy levels at their respective extended stay hotels. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants further know that their shared pricing algorithm receives and uses each other’s sensitive business data.

459. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ knowledge and intent on this issue is shown by, among other things, the context and circumstances underlying their respective decisions to deploy the G3 RMS, the relevant communications that they each have given and received during the relevant period, relevant documents they have executed and exchanged with Pricing Algorithm Defendants, and the reasonable inferences to be taken from these collective facts considered holistically.

460. The manner in which Pricing Algorithm Defendants developed, released, and announced the arrival of the G3 RMS to the extended stay hotel market was a carefully planned and executed strategy based on IDEaS’ and Hilton’s long-standing relationship and reputations as leading innovators of hospitality revenue management, SAS’s game-changing analytics expertise, and IDEaS’ pattern of communicating to the “industry” through targetted channels.

461. Hilton is one of IDEaS’ longest tenured and most prominent hotel clients. This “close partnership” started in the late 1990’s and continues to this day.

462. A December 3, 2003 IDEaS press release referenced this close partnership in discussing Hilton’s roll-out of the now-obsolete IDEaS Revenue Optimization Solution. Commenting on Hilton’s “long term” and “close” partnership with IDEaS, Hilton Senior Vice President of Distribution and eCommerce Tim Davis stated:

‘Automated revenue optimization has been an integral part of Hilton International’s revenue strategy for many years[.]’ . . . ‘When we selected IDEaS as our revenue optimization provider in 1997, we knew we had found a long term partner to help us execute and achieve our goals. Hilton International maintains a close partnership with IDEaS and we have confidence in their solutions and their outstanding team.’

463. The press release also quoted an IDEaS executive who recognized that the Hilton partnership “has helped IDEaS continually develop next-generation technology” providing “solutions” to the “hospitality industry:”

‘The Hilton International brand is known throughout the world as the leader in the hospitality industry. We can attribute our market position, in large part, to our affiliation with Hilton International,’ comments Joseph Martino, Senior Vice President of IDEaS. ‘IDEaS has worked very closely with Hilton International over the years and this partnership has contributed not only to the success of IDEaS Revenue Optimization Solution, but has helped IDEaS continually develop next generation technology that provides meaningful solutions to the hospitality industry.’

464. IDEaS also used industry-focused communications channels such as press releases and conferences to communicate its relationships with Hilton and other leading hotel companies, to convey developments about its own products, and to discuss revenue management practices and trends.

465. Indeed, IDEaS conceded that it “regularly publishes press releases, participates in industry events, and offers resources such as podcasts and webinars” in order “[t]o stay connected with their clients and the industry.” “These initiatives,” in IDEaS’ own words, “keep hoteliers updated on the latest trends and best practices in revenue management.”

466. When Pricing Algorithm Defendants began developing the G3 RMS, IDeaS and Hilton were ready to leverage their “close partnership” to develop and promote “next generation” products to benefit both themselves and the “industry” through the various industry-specific channels mentioned above.

467. Given their reputations as industry leaders, Pricing Algorithm Defendants and Hilton knew that the announcements and communications they would make regarding the G3 RMS would carry substantial influence and weight with other major hotel companies, particularly those operating in the extended stay hotel market.

468. By the time Pricing Algorithm Defendants and Hilton began collaborating on the G3 RMS, IDeaS long had described itself as a leader in the revenue management software field.

469. For example, in a September 18, 2012 press release announcing a Washington, D.C. luxury hotel’s implementation of its then-current revenue management system, IDeaS called itself “the leading provider of pricing and revenue management software, services and consulting to the hospitality industry.”

470. And in a June 20, 2013 press release discussing a Sonesta property’s use of an earlier IDeaS revenue management system product, IDeaS called itself “the leading provider of pricing and revenue management software.”

471. IDeaS still promotes itself as a leader in the field of hospitality revenue management, pointing to its decades of “industry leadership” in marketing materials like the following:



472. Hilton also had long described itself as the aspirational “industry leader in revenue management” before the G3 RMS came to market.

473. A December 5, 2011 press release stated that it was “the leading global hospitality company, spanning the lodging sector from luxurious full-service hotels and resorts to extended-stay suites and mid-priced hotels.”

474. The June 2013 Hilton-IDeaS press release stated that Hilton “is committed to becoming the industry leader in revenue management,” that “IDeaS and SAS are proud to partner with Hilton Worldwide to bring innovations in pricing to the hospitality industry,” and that “[t]his announcement is an important milestone in bringing our next-generation G3 RMS to IDeaS clients and other leading brands pursuing enhanced revenue performance.”

475. A later Hilton report stated that it “has been a leader in the hospitality industry” since its founding and “aspire[s] to remain a beacon of innovation, quality and success for the hospitality industry.”

476. Hilton’s 2023 Year in Review stated that its “scale, global presence and leading brands” and reputation for “innovation” through “leading the industry” in “digital solutions” have enabled it to “deliver[] industry-leading performance.”

477. Defendants promoted Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ use of the G3 RMS through coordinated press releases, marketing materials, papers, articles and other industry-facing statements. Defendants knew that executives, managers, and other employees of major hotel companies, including those with extended stay brands, would receive the information contained in these statements.

478. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants also made various statements, including during the relevant time period, demonstrating that they knew about their competitors’ use of revenue management systems including the G3 RMS.

479. In Extended Stay America’s 2015 Form 10K filed with the SEC, the company recognized that “the lodging industry depends upon the use of sophisticated information technology and systems, including those utilized for,” among other areas, “revenue and property management[.]”

The company also noted that “if we are unable to achieve the intended benefits of any new information technology or other systems, including our revenue management system, our results of operations could be adversely affected and our ability to compete effectively could be diminished.”

480. In Choice’s 2023 Form 10-K filed with the SEC, the company used similar wording to Extended Stay America’s prior filing, noting that “the lodging industry depends upon the use of sophisticated information technology and systems including those utilized for,” among other areas, “hotel revenue management.”

481. Pricing Algorithm Defendants likewise made various statements, including those contained in their marketing materials, designed to reveal the identities of certain major clients, including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, to an audience comprised of executives, managers, and other relevant employees of major hotel companies.

482. IDeaS’ website and related materials identify some of its major hotel clients, including multiple Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

483. The G3 RMS Product Brochure linked in the IDeaS website states that Hilton, Extended Stay America, and Wyndham all use this product.

484. The Extended Stay Hotel section of the IDeaS website counts Hilton’s Homewood Suites and Home2 Suites, Extended Stay America, and Sonesta’s ES Suites and Simply Suites among its partial list of clients.

485. The IDeaS website displays a “Success Story” video on Extended Stay America, one of its earliest adopters and promoters of the G3 RMS, that it has featured since the start of the class period.

486. The IDeaS Revenue Solutions Wrapped 2023 video provided a “sincere thank you to our clients, partners and the hospitality industry for your trust and collaboration in 2023,” stated that

“[t]ogether we are shaping the future of hospitality revenue management,” and reminded its hotel industry audience that “You’re in Good Company.”

487. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ knowledge and intent concerning their shared use of the G3 RMS is also evidenced by discussions occurring at various industry meetings focused on revenue management that they attended, including ones that IDEaS convened for its own clients. (These meetings are discussed in greater detail further below.)

488. In addition, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants know that they each submit their current, non-public business data to the G3 RMS for its use in generating their respective price and occupancy “decisions.” Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ awareness of this fact is demonstrated by various statements and actions of Defendants and third parties.

489. The G3 RMS is installed and connected into Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ internal systems and databases so that the pricing algorithm can receive the necessary rate and occupancy data from the respective Defendant and send the corresponding “decisions” to that Defendant.

490. Each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant knows this. For example, the first Extended Stay Hotel Defendant to deploy the G3 RMS, Hilton, stated in its mid-2013 press release that the G3 RMS “will be integrated with existing systems” and “track and analyze historical and current business performance to support revenue optimization.”

491. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ own contracts with IDEaS concerning the G3 RMS, once produced in discovery, will further confirm that these hotel companies provide the G3 RMS with recurring access to current business data from their own proprietary systems.

492. IDEaS’ marketing materials similarly demonstrate that the G3 RMS receives and relies on each client’s own data as well as data from the market and the client’s competitors in generating pricing and occupancy “decisions” for each client. For example, the IDEaS June 2018 promotional video discussed above stated that the G3 RMS “automatically folds a wealth of vital data directly into

a powerful analytics engine” which generates pricing “decisions” for the client and that the “wealth of vital data” includes the client’s data as well as “competitor data” and “market data.”

493. Statements from relevant industry participants, like those from Stayntouch PMS, Capterra, and GetApp discussed above, further confirm Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ awareness that the G3 RMS receives and uses one another’s current, internal pricing and occupancy data.

6. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants Have Accepted the G3 RMS’ Pricing and Occupancy “Decisions” Consistently and Continuously.

494. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have accepted the G3 RMS’ “decisions” to set their guest room rates and occupancy levels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets on a consistent and continuous basis.

495. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ overwhelming acceptance rate of the G3 RMS’ “decisions” is demonstrated by their own admissions, the automated manner in which the G3 RMS transmits “decisions” and the “manage-by-exception” approach governing the product’s use, the existence and utilization of G3 RMS tools that reenforce the acceptance of these “decisions,” and the instruction and guidance that IDEaS team members give each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant.

496. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants admit that they consistently defer to and adopt the G3 RMS’ pricing and occupancy “decisions” as a matter of course.

497. In its 2015 Form 10-K, Extended Stay America stated that its new G3 RMS “automated revenue management system” would “allow[] us to automatically price against demand from our short and long-term guests” and “further improve our sales team’s efficiency and effectiveness.”

498. In Choice’s April 2022 press release, Vice President of Revenue Management Douglas Lisi stated that its properties had accepted “93 percent of pricing recommendations from” the G3 RMS and ChoiceMAX.

499. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ overwhelming acceptance rate of the G3 RMS’ pricing and occupancy “decisions” is further demonstrated by the automated manner in which the product operates and the “manage-by-exception” approach that governs the product’s use.

500. IDeaS promotes that the G3 RMS produces automated “decisions”—not just “recommendations”—that clients should and do accept routinely. Various examples of IDeaS’ promotion of this guiding principle are discussed above and below.

501. IDeaS’ promotes that clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants can and do rely habitually on the G3 RMS’ “decisions” to set their guest room rates and occupancy levels for the simple reason that doing so is the interest of both IDeaS and its clients.

502. As Hambleton wrote in his paper, IDeaS is “responsible for the performance of [its] solutions and, ultimately, the success of [its] clients,” and it “certainly [doesn’t] leave anything to chance or human intuition.” Because the G3 RMS “is future-proof, fully automated, and truly science-backed,” the only reasonable path for its clients is to follow its “decisions” as a matter of course.

503. The “decision-based methodology” driving the G3 RMS, IDeaS notes, “not only drives higher revenue, but it empowers users to manage by exception.” Under this “manage-by-exception” approach, “[b]asic tactical activities are automated, while users are made aware when there are significant changes or conditions they can focus their expertise on.”

504. IDeaS has described the “manage-by-exception” approach underlying the proper use of the G3 RMS to set room rates and occupancy levels in various marketing materials. For example, IDeaS has stated:

- Truly automated revenue management technology helps hotels create and execute a consistent strategy, informing critical decisions without becoming dependent on individual user expertise. . . . That’s why a good RMS must be equipped to serve all job roles and hotel types, regardless of user background. IDeaS pioneered the manage-by-exception approach to revenue management for this very reason, letting our machine-learning automation handle the bulk of the

decisions with the user having the option to step in when they see an opportunity to add value.

- IDEaS G3 RMS is designed to manage by exception—empowering you to complete tactical duties quicker—freeing up time for strategic activities that drive better revenue. G3 RMS sets an optimal mix of key pricing and inventory controls and seamlessly distributes changes across all integrated selling systems, eliminating the need to do so manually.
- [The] user-friendly interface focuses on management by exception through features like configurable dashboards, proactive alerts, and the Information Manager workflow guide.

505. Because the G3 RMS produces reliable and accurate automated pricing and occupancy “decisions” that enable clients to “manage-by-exception,” IDEaS tells clients they should manually override these “decisions” rarely if ever.

506. While “clients have the ability” to manually “override” the pricing algorithm’s decisions, IDEaS instructs them to do so only “sparingly” and if “absolutely necessary” using the following analogy:

Think of a self-driving vehicle. They often do a spectacular job of handling the basics—braking, obstacle avoidance, turning, etc.—but most understand it’d be foolish to not include manual driver input as a check on the system. In general, the same thinking applies for automated revenue management software. You have the ability to directly override the system if it’s absolutely necessary, but it’s important to understand that this should be done sparingly as overrides, like other inputs, will influence how the system responds to forecast conditions.

507. The G3 RMS contains multiple tools that reinforce its clients’ continuous and consistent acceptance of its “decisions” under the “management-by-exception” approach. These tools include “Single Sign-On,” “Information Manager,” “What-If Analysis,” and “Investigator.”

508. The Single Sign-On feature gives the client “the ability to maintain centralized control over employee access rights” to the G3 RMS and thus limits the number of relevant personnel who can manually override any “decision” for any given guest room transaction.

509. The Information Manager feature “[g]uides user workflow while identifying opportunities to maximize revenue, such as alerting you to out-of-order rooms or overrides.”

510. The What-If Analysis feature allows clients to “quickly simulate the impact” that manual intervention would have on “forecasts and pricing—prior to making changes.”

511. The Investigator feature “helps you understand and build confidence in how your pricing outputs were derived.” It “[p]rovides clarity” by letting clients “[e]asily view data points that drive pricing decisions such as competitors, demand, price sensitivity, pace and price ranking.” This feature also “delivers confidence” by “[e]xpertly communicat[ing] price reasoning with key stakeholders” in order to “gain alignment on pricing strategy across departments.”

512. As IDEaS recognizes, “enhancing our tools to proactively monitor [clients’] systems,” and thus “ensuring they are operating effectively and efficiently,” reinforces clients’ widespread acceptance of the G3 RMS’s automated “decisions.”

513. IDEaS supplements the G3 RMS’ revolutionary technology with its “Ultimate Client Care Program,” also called “IDeaS for Success.”

514. Under this program, IDEaS assigns clients, including each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant, a “Comprehensive Client Care Team.” The team’s remit is to “efficiently deploy [the client’s] revenue solution,” “get [the client’s] team up and running,” “quickly achieve maximum productivity and profitability,” provide “proactive advice” and “ongoing training and engagement,” and deliver “support throughout every stage of [the] partnership.”

515. Each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant’s Comprehensive Client Care Team includes an Account Manager, a Success Manager, a Project Manager, a Training Specialist, and a Technical Support Team. The Account Manager “advises your team and supports your strategic vision and goals. The Success Manager “provides system expertise so [clients] can maximize value from [the] IDEaS solutions.” The Project Manager “coordinates [clients’] solution implementation to achieve

profitability and productivity as quickly as possible.” The Training Specialist “guides [clients] during activation and through ongoing adoption of IDeaS solutions.” And the “24/7 technical support teams operate behind the scenes, ensuring data quality and optimal system performance.”

516. IDeaS also assigns larger corporate clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants a Client Relationship Manager.

517. “The Client Relationship Manager (CRM),” according to IDeaS, “brings innovation and clarity to the client’s experience of working with IDeaS and our sophisticated technology solutions.” By providing “service, training, and support to clients at the corporate and property level,” moreover, “the CRM develops and maintains a strong, ongoing relationship with each assigned client, resulting in high client retention and meaningful connections.”

518. In recently renaming Client Relationship Manager to Success Manager, IDeaS explained that the change “reflects their dedication to not only managing relationships but also driving tangible outcomes for their clients.” In promotional materials, IDeaS explained that “Your Success Manager serves as a trusted advisor, working closely with you to understand your property’s unique needs and ensures you are receiving maximum value from your IDeaS solutions.” “Armed with a breadth of product insight gained from Success Manager University,” IDeaS noted that “your [Success Manager] will possess a strong foundation in a myriad of business use applications within the many industry segments IDeaS serves” and that “[y]ou’ll be supported with both tactical and business use advocacy of your IDeaS solutions in a way that better supports you in achieving improved competitive advantage and commercial results.”

519. IDeaS also offers a “Virtual Revenue Management Service” to clients including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants. The service “helps hotels accelerate their revenue strategy by assigning an industry revenue expert to work directly with hotel staff” to “align hotel management and staff around the techniques and habits of a revenue-focused culture. With the end goal of

establishing clear standard operating procedures around revenue optimization,” IDeaS notes, the service “ensure[s] that hotels of all kinds benefit from the revenue management revolution.”

520. IDeaS emphasizes the “support” it provides clients “before, during, and after implementation” of the G3 RMS:

IDeaS sees itself as an ally in implementation, and, as a result, provides robust implementation support that supports a hotel’s efforts to nurture a sustainable revenue culture. The clear plan is to train staff at the outset, as well as through continuous learning so that everyone has the tactical knowledge necessary to get the most of your chosen software. This includes how to read reports and what actions to take action based on those reports.

521. IDeaS provides Extended Stay Hotel Defendants with this comprehensive set of human resources that supplement the technology to further support and enable their consistent and uniform adherence to the G3 RMS’ “decisions” as a matter of course across their numerous extended stay hotel properties.

522. Finally, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ widespread acceptance of the G3 RMS’ pricing “decisions” is demonstrated by basic financial tenets. The large financial investment that these Defendants have continued to make in connection with their continued use of the G3 RMS is proof that the product has worked as advertised. In other words, their use of the G3 RMS as advertised and promoted, through adopting its automated “decisions” and “managing by exception,” has allowed them to significantly raise rates and revenue and given them reason to continue doing so.

523. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have paid significant fees to IDeaS in connection with the implementation and use of the G3 RMS and corresponding services. While the fees IDeaS charges to Extended Stay Hotel Defendants and its other clients for the G3 RMS are not publicly available, industry sources confirm that the product is expensive even by revenue management system standards. *Hotel Tech Report* states that “[t]his product is priced higher than the average product in the category” of revenue management software, “which is usually an indicator that it is a premium product

with enhanced functionality designed for more complex operations and use cases and larger properties.” Another source, HotelMinder, states that “IDeaS is an expensive solution with a high pricing ranking.”

524. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants themselves confirm that they have paid and continue to pay substantial sums of money to IDeaS. For example, Extended Stay America stated in its 2015 Form 10-K that it incurred “ongoing costs related to” the initial system-wide implementation and deployment of its “new revenue management system of approximately \$1.6 million.”

525. Despite the high costs associated with using the G3 RMS, its client base that includes Extended Stay Hotel Defendants has continued to expand. IDeaS notes that it has a continuously expanding client base to which it “has delivered tangible and sustainable results,” in turn producing an “unrivaled” 98% client retention rate.”



526. These facts collectively demonstrate that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have nearly always accepted the G3 RMS’ “decisions” in setting guest room rates and occupancy levels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

7. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants Possess Market Power Nationally and in the Relevant Markets.

527. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively have possessed market power in the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across the United States and in each Relevant Market during the class period. This is supported by both direct and circumstantial evidence of market power.

528. Direct evidence of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ market power exists in the form of their ability to charge supercompetitive prices in the Relevant Markets during the class period.

Stated specifically, Defendants' anticompetitive scheme has directly caused extended stay hotel room guest rental prices to substantially increase beyond what would have occurred in a competitive market, as discussed elsewhere.

529. Circumstantial evidence of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' market power exists in the form of sufficiently high market shares and the presence of structural features that render the extended stay hotel market conducive to effective collusion. Detailed allegations supporting the these facts are set forth both immediately below and further below.

530. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively have possessed a dominant share of the extended stay hotel guest room rental market nationwide and in the Relevant Markets during the class period.

531. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who have deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotels collectively have possessed a dominant share of the extended stay hotel guest room rental market nationally across all three segments combined for nearly all of the class period.

532. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who have deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotels also collectively have possessed a dominant share of the extended stay hotel guest room rental market's mid-price segment for the entire class period and for its upscale segment for most of the class period.

533. The allegations in the three paragraphs immediately above are detailed and supported by the facts provided below.

Nationwide:

534. **2016.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2016 collectively had about 38% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

535. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2016:

- 0% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;
- 62% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 33% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

536. In 2016, there were approximately 410,000 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	69,318
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	52,119
H2 Suites (Hilton)	29,582
Sonesta ES Suites	3,272

537. **2017.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2017 collectively had about 51% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

538. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2017:

- 0% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;
- 80% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 49% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

539. In 2017, there were approximately 435,000 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	69,318
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	52,119
H2 Suites (Hilton)	29,582
Sonesta ES Suites	3,272
Candlewood Suites (IHG)	37,210
Staybridge Suites (IHG)	28,032

540. **2018.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2018 collectively had about 48% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

541. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2018:

- 0% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;
- 73% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 46% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

542. In 2017, there were approximately 467,000 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	69,318

Homewood Suites (Hilton)	52,119
H2 Suites (Hilton)	29,582
Sonesta ES Suites	7,000
Candlewood Suites (IHG)	37,210
Staybridge Suites (IHG)	28,032

543. **2019.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2019 collectively had about 49% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

544. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2019:

- 0% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;
- 74% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 46% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

545. In 2019, there were approximately 495,000 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	69,318
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	54,682
H2 Suites (Hilton)	39,620
Sonesta ES Suites	8,200
Candlewood Suites (IHG)	38,332
Staybridge Suites (IHG)	30,244

546. **2020.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2020 collectively had about 50% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

547. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2020:

- 0% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;
- 74% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 44% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

548. In 2020, there were approximately 518,000 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	70,000
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	55,365
H2 Suites (Hilton)	48,004
Sonesta ES Suites	7,326
Sonesta Simply Suites	7,553
Candlewood Suites (IHG)	32,435
Staybridge Suites (IHG)	30,057

549. **2021.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2021 collectively had about 57% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

550. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2021:

- 43% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;
- 77% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 44% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

551. In 2021, there were approximately 554,000 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	70,000
Extended Stay America Premier Suites	3,000
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	55,365
H2 Suites (Hilton)	48,004
Sonesta ES Suites	7,326
Sonesta Simply Suites	7,553
Candlewood Suites (IHG)	32,435
Staybridge Suites (IHG)	30,057
MainStay Suites (Choice)	6,994
Suburban Studios (Choice)	6,395
WoodSpring Suites (Choice)	36,374

552. **2022.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2022 collectively had about 59% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

553. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2022:

- 35% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;

- 77% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 51% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

554. In 2022, there were approximately 564,500 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	70,000
Extended Stay America Premier Suites	3,000
Extended Stay America Select Suites	3,000
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	55,365
H2 Suites (Hilton)	48,004
Sonesta ES Suites	7,326
Sonesta Simply Suites	7,553
Candlewood Suites (IHG)	32,435
Staybridge Suites (IHG)	30,057
MainStay Suites (Choice)	6,994
Suburban Studios (Choice)	6,395
WoodSpring Suites (Choice)	36,374
Hawthorn Suites (Wyndham)	5,462
Hyatt House	18,361

555. **2023.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands by 2023 collectively had about 62% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally across all segments at that time.

556. Broken down by segment, these Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively had the following approximate percentages of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in 2023:

- 45% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the economy segment;
- 80% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the mid-price segment; and
- 51% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationally in the upscale segment.

557. In 2023, there were approximately 575,000 total extended stay hotel guest rooms across all segments nationally. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants who had deployed the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotel brands at that time had the following approximate numbers of guest rooms:

Defendant	Rooms
Extended Stay America Suites	70,000
Extended Stay America Premier Suites	3,000
Extended Stay America Select Suites	12,000
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	58,530
H2 Suites (Hilton)	62,479
Sonesta ES Suites	7,643
Sonesta Simply Suites	6,464
Candlewood Suites (IHG)	33,497
Staybridge Suites (IHG)	31,675
MainStay Suites (Choice)	8,831
Suburban Studios (Choice)	9,046
WoodSpring Suites (Choice)	28,350
Hawthorn Suites (Wyndham)	5,284
Hyatt House	19,154

Relevant Markets:

558. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively possessed dominant shares of extended stay hotel guest rooms across all three segments combined in each Relevant Market for 2023, the most recent full year of the class period to date.

559. Based on counsel's investigation, 2023 is the only year for which there is sufficient publicly available information to compute Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' market share figures at the MSA level.

560. **Los Angeles, CA MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Los Angeles, California MSA as of year-end 2023:

Los Angeles, CA MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 14,862			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	10	1304	
Home2 (Hilton)	6	800	
Extended Stay America (all)	22	2715	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	8	1022	
Staybridge (IHG)	5	646	
Candlewood (IHG)	2	248	
MainStay (Choice)	1	176	
WoodSpring (Choice)	1	122	
Suburban (Choice)	0	0	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	0	0	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	5	877	
Total Defendant Rooms		7910	53%

561. **Chicago, IL MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share

for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Chicago, Illinois MSA as of year-end 2023:

Chicago, IL MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 13,867			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	10	1389	
Home2 (Hilton)	9	1034	
Extended Stay America (all)	27	3294	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	9	1250	
Staybridge (IHG)	6	657	
Candlewood (IHG)	5	419	
MainStay (Choice)	7	688	
WoodSpring (Choice)	11	1328	
Suburban (Choice)	2	265	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	1	120	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	5	775	
Total		11219	81%

562. **Houston, TX MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Houston, Texas MSA as of year-end 2023:

Houston, TX MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 18,718			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	17	1764	
Home2 (Hilton)	18	2016	
Extended Stay America (all)	17	2243	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	4	407	
Staybridge (IHG)	13	1386	
Candlewood (IHG)	16	1471	
MainStay (Choice)	2	183	
WoodSpring (Choice)	12	1426	
Suburban (Choice)	1	84	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	1	100	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	4	569	
Total		11631	62%

563. **Washington, DC MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Washington, DC MSA as of year-end 2023:

Washington DC MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 15,486			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	14	2127	
Home2 (Hilton)	7	848	
Extended Stay America (all)	18	2257	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	3	351	
Staybridge (IHG)	4	507	
Candlewood (IHG)	9	872	
MainStay (Choice)	1	72	
WoodSpring (Choice)	7	849	
Suburban (Choice)	3	328	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	0	0	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	3	503	
Total		8714	56%

564. **Phoenix, AZ MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Phoenix, Arizona MSA as of year-end 2023:

Phoenix, AZ MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 11,494			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	8	969	
Home2 (Hilton)	13	1519	
Extended Stay America (all)	19	2222	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	6	760	
Staybridge (IHG)	5	536	
Candlewood (IHG)	0	0	
MainStay (Choice)	1	70	
WoodSpring (Choice)	4	480	
Suburban (Choice)	0	0	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	1	68	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	1	164	
Total		6788	59%

565. **San Francisco, CA MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the San Francisco, California MSA as of year-end 2023:

San Francisco, CA MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 7,169			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	7	948	
Home2 (Hilton)	4	477	
Extended Stay America (all)	18	2235	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	2	244	
Staybridge (IHG)	1	104	
Candlewood (IHG)	0	0	
MainStay (Choice)	0	0	
WoodSpring (Choice)	0	0	
Suburban (Choice)	0	0	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	2	112	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	5	778	
Total		4898	68%

566. **Detroit, MI MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Detroit, Michigan MSA as of year-end 2023:

Detroit, MI MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 7,087			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	4	438	
Home2 (Hilton)	4	388	
Extended Stay America (all)	13	1433	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	6	733	
Staybridge (IHG)	7	725	
Candlewood (IHG)	3	296	
MainStay (Choice)	2	231	
WoodSpring (Choice)	5	610	
Suburban (Choice)	2	165	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	0	0	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	0	0	
Total		5019	71%

567. **Seattle, WA MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Seattle, Washington MSA as of year-end 2023:

Seattle, WA MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 7,337			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	4	561	
Home2 (Hilton)	2	229	
Extended Stay America (all)	12	1308	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	1	142	
Staybridge (IHG)	3	302	
Candlewood (IHG)	3	327	
MainStay (Choice)	0	0	
WoodSpring (Choice)	5	597	
Suburban (Choice)	0	0	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)A251	1	152	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	2	332	
Total		3950	54%

568. **Tampa, FL MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Tampa, Florida MSA as of year-end 2023:

Tampa, FL MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 6,023			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	4	486	
Home2 (Hilton)	5	552	
Extended Stay America (all)	13	1536	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	1	104	
Staybridge (IHG)	2	219	
Candlewood (IHG)	1	72	
MainStay (Choice)	0	0	
WoodSpring (Choice)	3	367	
Suburban (Choice)	0	0	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	0	0	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	1	145	
Total		3481	58%

569. **Denver, CO MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Denver, Colorado MSA as of year-end 2023:

Denver, CO MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 10,209			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	6	696	
Home2 (Hilton)	6	746	
Extended Stay America (all)	12	1453	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	2	237	
Staybridge (IHG)	7	825	
Candlewood (IHG)	3	260	
MainStay (Choice)	3	226	
WoodSpring (Choice)	4	461	
Suburban (Choice)	3	358	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	0	0	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	4	534	
Total		5796	57%

570. **Charlotte, NC MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Charlotte, North Carolina MSA as of year-end 2023:

Charlotte, NC MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 8,101			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	5	675	
Home2 (Hilton)	6	708	
Extended Stay America (all)	7	728	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	2	241	
Staybridge (IHG)	3	306	
Candlewood (IHG)	3	242	
MainStay (Choice)	2	167	
WoodSpring (Choice)	4	487	
Suburban (Choice)	4	433	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	0	0	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	2	307	
Total		4294	53%

571. **Austin, TX MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Austin, Texas MSA as of year-end 2023:

Austin, TX MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 8,492			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	6	655	
Home2 (Hilton)	5	537	
Extended Stay America (all)	12	1338	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	3	368	
Staybridge (IHG)	6	580	
Candlewood (IHG)	5	427	
MainStay (Choice)	0	0	
WoodSpring (Choice)	6	731	
Suburban (Choice)	0	0	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	1	103	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	1	190	
Total		4929	58%

572. **Sacramento, CA MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Sacramento, California MSA as of year-end 2023:

Sacramento, CA MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 4,149			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	3	339	
Home2 (Hilton)	3	327	
Extended Stay America (all)	7	834	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	0	0	
Staybridge (IHG)	3	313	
Candlewood (IHG)	0	0	
MainStay (Choice)	0	0	
WoodSpring (Choice)	0	0	
Suburban (Choice)	0	0	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	1	60	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	3	339	
Total		2212	53%

573. **Cincinnati, OH MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Cincinnati, Ohio MSA as of year-end 2023:

Cincinnati, OH MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 4,639			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	6	612	
Home2 (Hilton)	3	316	
Extended Stay America (all)	10	999	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	3	373	
Staybridge (IHG)	3	300	
Candlewood (IHG)	2	235	
MainStay (Choice)	2	191	
WoodSpring (Choice)	1	119	
Suburban (Choice)	1	47	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	2	166	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	0	0	
Total		3358	72%

574. **Virginia Beach, VA MSA.** The following table provides the total number of extended stay hotel guest rooms, the number of locations and combined guest rooms of each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant extended stay hotel brand, and Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' collective market share for the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk, Virginia MSA as of year-end 2023:

Virginia Beach-Norfolk, VA MSA			
Total Extended Stay Hotel Rooms - 5,195			
Defendant	Locations	Rooms	Market Share
Homewood Suites (Hilton)	3	305	
Home2 (Hilton)	1	120	
Extended Stay America (all)	9	921	
Sonesta ES + Simply Suites	1	110	
Staybridge (IHG)	1	115	
Candlewood (IHG)	4	363	
MainStay (Choice)	1	88	
WoodSpring (Choice)	4	491	
Suburban (Choice)	3	427	
Hawthorn (Wyndham)	0	0	
Hyatt House (Hyatt)	1	156	60%
Total		3096	

575. In addition to the above-referenced Relevant Markets, as of year-end 2023, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' combined market share totaled or exceeded 50% of the extended stay hotel guest room rental market across segments in the following MSAs also comprising the country's 30 largest MSAs by population: Philadelphia, PA (66% market share); Miami, FL (56% market share); Boston, MA (50% market share); San Francisco, CA (68% market share); Minneapolis, MN (64% market share); Tampa, FL (58% market share); Baltimore, MD (66% market share); St. Louis, MO (51% market share); and Pittsburgh, PA (64% market share).

576. Plaintiffs reserve the right to allege additional Relevant Markets and to name class representatives for those markets, including but not limited to the ones identified above, as their investigation continues and this case progresses.

8. Defendants' Scheme Has Artificially Raised Guest Room Rates and Artificially Suppressed Occupancy Levels Nationally and in the Relevant Markets.

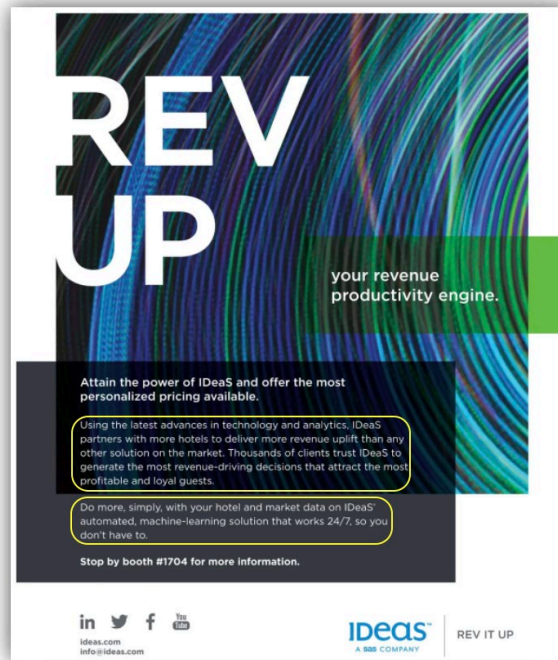
577. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme constitutes a common plan and course of conduct whose purpose and effect has been to artificially raise guest room rates and artificially suppress occupancy levels at their extended stay hotels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

578. The G3 RMS-focused anticompetitive scheme that would pay big dividends for Defendants was conceived during, and motivated by, a period of lackluster financial performance they experienced during the Great Recession and its aftermath, between approximately 2008 to 2012.

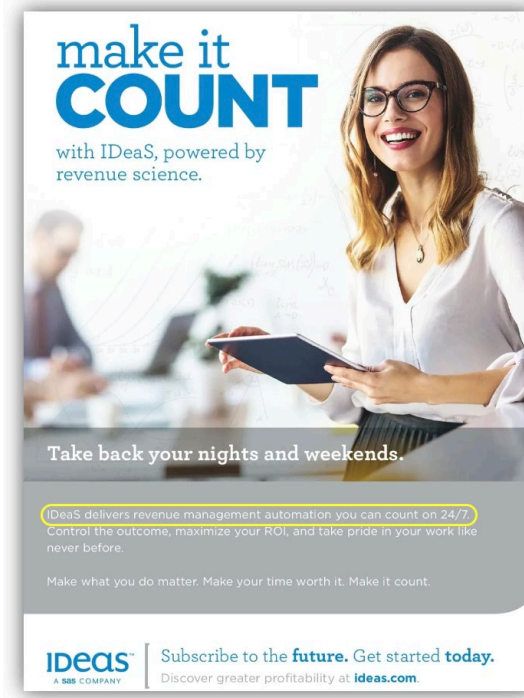
579. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme has enabled them to charge supra-competitive rates for their guest rooms while artificially suppressing the supply of these rooms across the nation and in each Relevant Market during the class period. Defendants' admissions, industry analyst statements, and relevant pricing and occupancy data collectively demonstrate this.

580. IDeaS' marketing materials tout its ability to raise room rates and boost hotel revenue "by up to 15%" by delivering "the most revenue-driving," "automated," and "data-driven decisions"—generated through "the latest advances in technology and analytics" that utilize "your hotel and market data"—that hotels "count on 24/7."

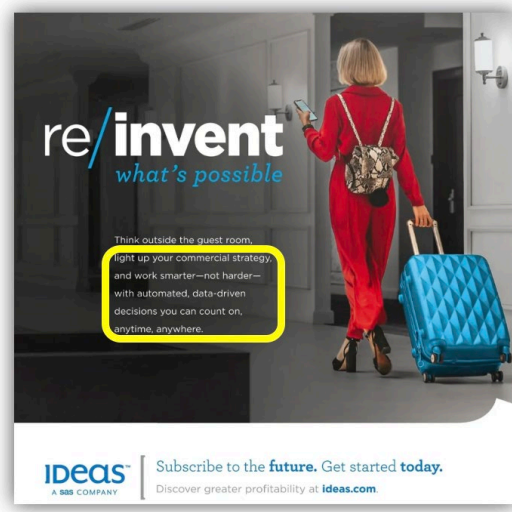
581. The following advertisement from Hospitality Upgrade's June 2018 edition, released to promote "the latest advances in technology and analytics" IDeaS had made to the G3 RMS, boasted that "clients trust" it "to generate the most revenue-driving decisions" with their "hotel and market data on IDeaS' automated, machine-learning solution that works 24/7:"



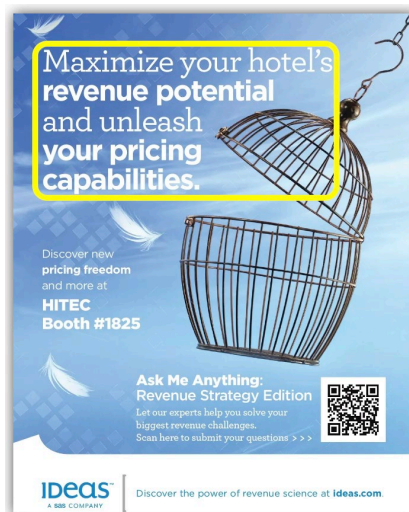
582. This advertisement from Hospitality Upgrade’s Spring 2020 edition states “IDEaS delivers revenue management automation you can count on 24/7” to “[c]ontrol the outcome” and “maximize your ROI:”



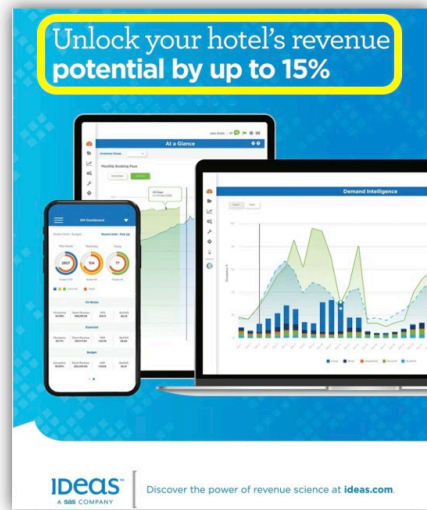
583. This IDEaS advertisement from Hospitality Upgrade's Spring 2021 edition market its "automated, data-driven decisions you can count on, anytime, anywhere" for "greater profitability:"



584. Hospitality Upgrade's Summer 2023 edition includes the following IDEaS ad that tells potential clients to "[m]aximize your hotel's revenue potential and unleash your pricing capabilities" while inviting them to "[d]iscover new pricing freedom and more" at an upcoming conference:

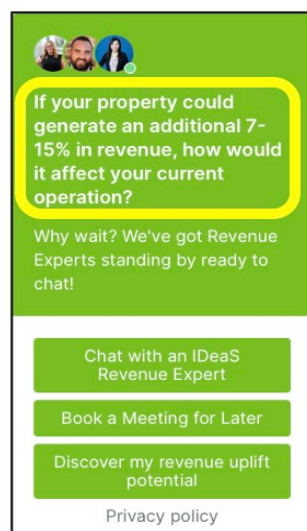


585. IDEaS also supports its revenue increase claims with specific numbers. For example, Hospitality Upgrade's Spring 2024 edition contains the following full-page IDEaS advertisement:



586. A March 19, 2022 joint release from IDEaS and PMS partner RMS Cloud referenced “[c]lient studies” that “show a revenue boost of up to 7% when using IDEaS and up to 15% if no revenue management strategy was in place prior to adopting IDEaS.”

587. A chatbot greets visitors to the IDEaS website by promising the generation of “an additional 7-15% in revenue” from using the G3 RMS:



588. IDEaS’ website touts the “15% average uplift over non-RM properties” that clients obtain by relying on the “100M+ pricing and overbooking decisions made daily” by the G3 RMS:



589. Choice recognized that “the impact” to its balance sheet from implementing the IDEaS-powered ChoiceMAX and the G3 RMS has been significant. The company’s 2021 year-end financial reporting revealed that ChoiceMAX and the G3 RMS caused the RevPAR of its properties, including its extended stay hotel brands, to increase by 2.2% in that year alone.

590. In Choice’s year-end earnings call, CEO Patrick Pacious echoed this observation, calling 2021 “a remarkable year” for the company due in large part to its “pricing optimization and merchandising capabilities.” On this point, Pacious highlighted Choice’s “leading-edge revenue management tool.” He further noted that the “tools we have introduced are contributing to the outperformance our brands are experiencing,” including “revenue-per-available-room gains.”

591. Industry observer and analysts have noted the marked rise in extended stay hotel guest room rental rates and corresponding revenues since the start of the class period.

592. “[E]xtended-stay hotels increased ADR slightly faster than the overall hotel industry from 2016 through 2019,” and this market’s “[r]elative RevPAR followed a similar trajectory, accelerating gains from 2016 through 2019,” according to The Highland Group.

593. This trend continued during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021. According to The Highland Group, “extended-stay hotels’ ADR’s relative growth to the overall hotel industry accelerated in 2020 as compared to 2019,” and extended stay hotels’ “[r]elative RevPAR followed a similar trajectory.”

594. In 2021, “extended-stay hotels continue[d] to outpace other hotel types in their recovery from the pandemic,” according to a CoStar article discussing statistics contained in a report by The Highland Group. The article quoted Mark Skinner, a partner at The Highland Group who has

advised on hotel investments for three decades. Skinner said that during this pandemic-driven downturn, “extended-stay hotels did not discount rate as deeply as the rest of the hotel industry, making it easier to build back rate.” The article also stated that the extended stay hotel market’s economy and mid-price segments performed better financially than the upscale segment during the pandemic period, yet “[c]ompared to the rest of the hotel industry, upscale extended-stay hotels are recovering more quickly.”

595. In 2022, extended stay hotels outperformed the overall hotel industry by a large margin. Relying on “the latest research from The Highland Group,” a February 14, 2023 *Business Travel Executive* article noted that “[e]xtended stay hotel room revenues increased \$3.2 billion in 2022, the second highest annual increase in 25 years.” The article added that “[m]ost of the gain was attributed to average daily rate (ADR) growth, which saw the largest yearly increase on record.” “Other milestones achieved in 2022,” the article stated, “include new highs for nominal value RevPAR (revenue per available room) levels for economy and mid-price extended stay hotels.” The article continued that the “upscale segment reached its highest ADR on record.” The article ended by recognizing the “the strong performance and stability of the extended-stay segment over the past few years” compared to the overall hotel industry.

596. Extended stay hotels’ financial success continued into 2023. According to The Highland Group, “U.S. extended stay hotel room revenues increased by \$1.1 billion in 2023, similar to 2018 and 2019,” and “[a]ll three extended-stay segments reported record-high room revenues in 2023, with the upscale segment leading despite previously lagging behind the pandemic recovery.” “In 2023, room revenues for all extended-stay hotel segments reached a peak,” while “[t]he 6.1 percent increase in extended-stay hotel revenues” from 2022 “outpaced the corresponding 5.5 percent gain reported by STR/CoStar for the overall hotel industry.” Moreover, “the 4.7 percent increase in total extended-stay hotel ADR exceeded the 4.4 percent gain reported by STR/CoStar for the overall hotel

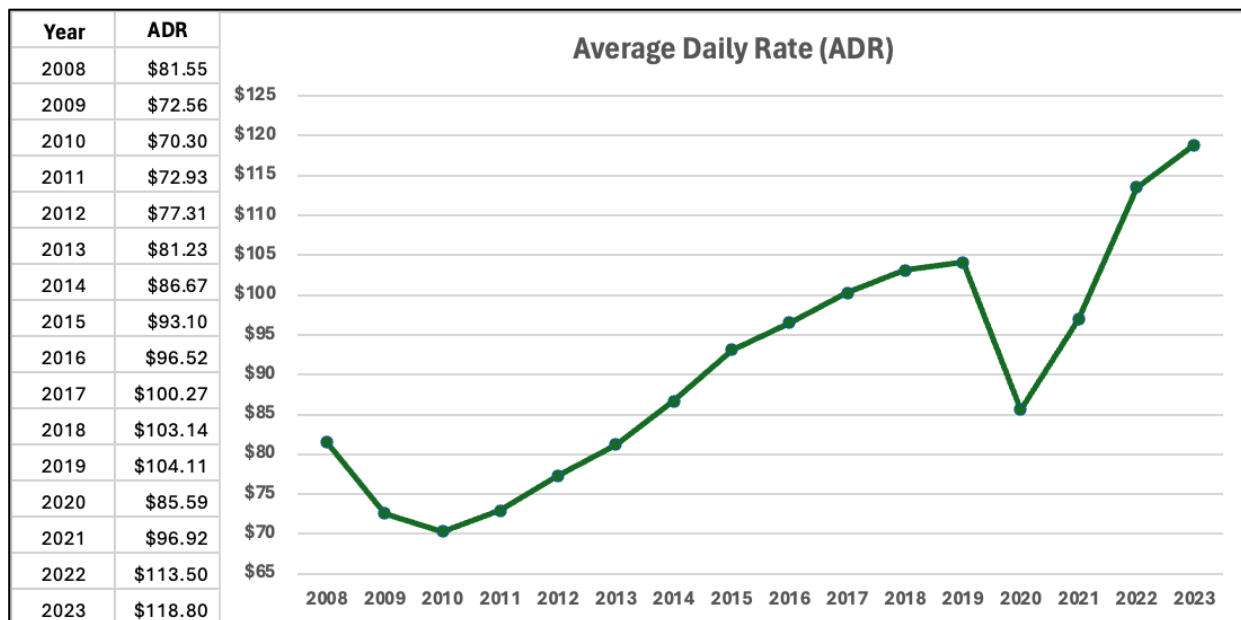
industry,” while “RevPAR for the economy and mid-price extended stay hotel segments outperformed their broader hotel industry counterparts” and “the upscale segment recorded the highest RevPAR increase for extended-stay hotels.”

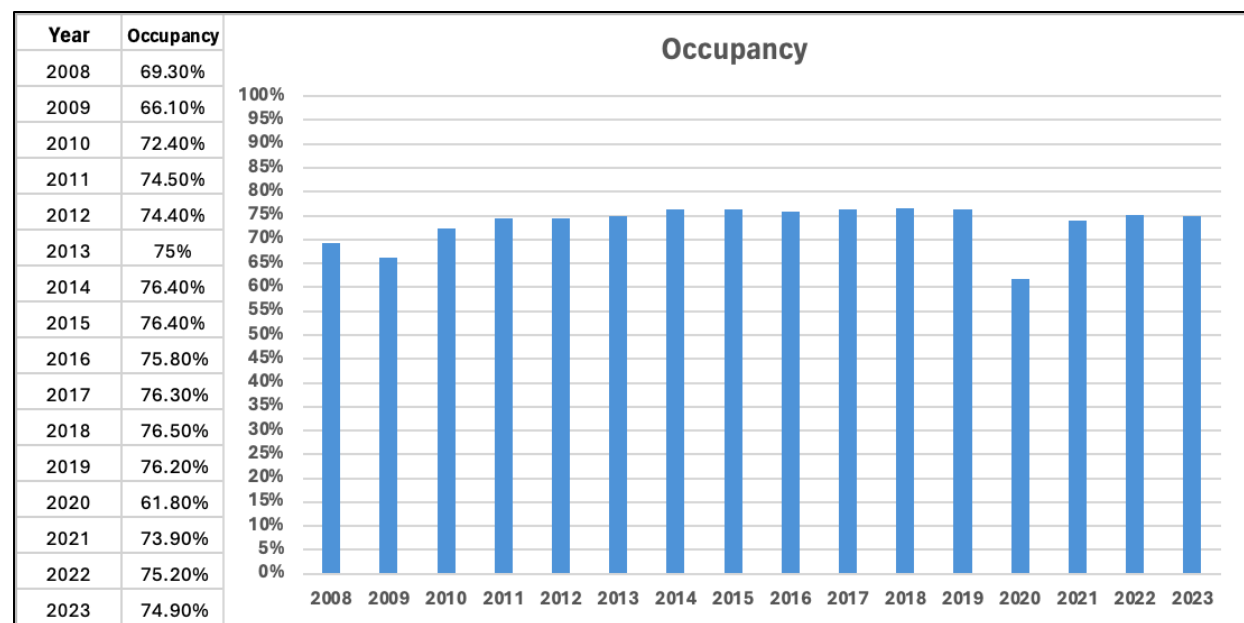
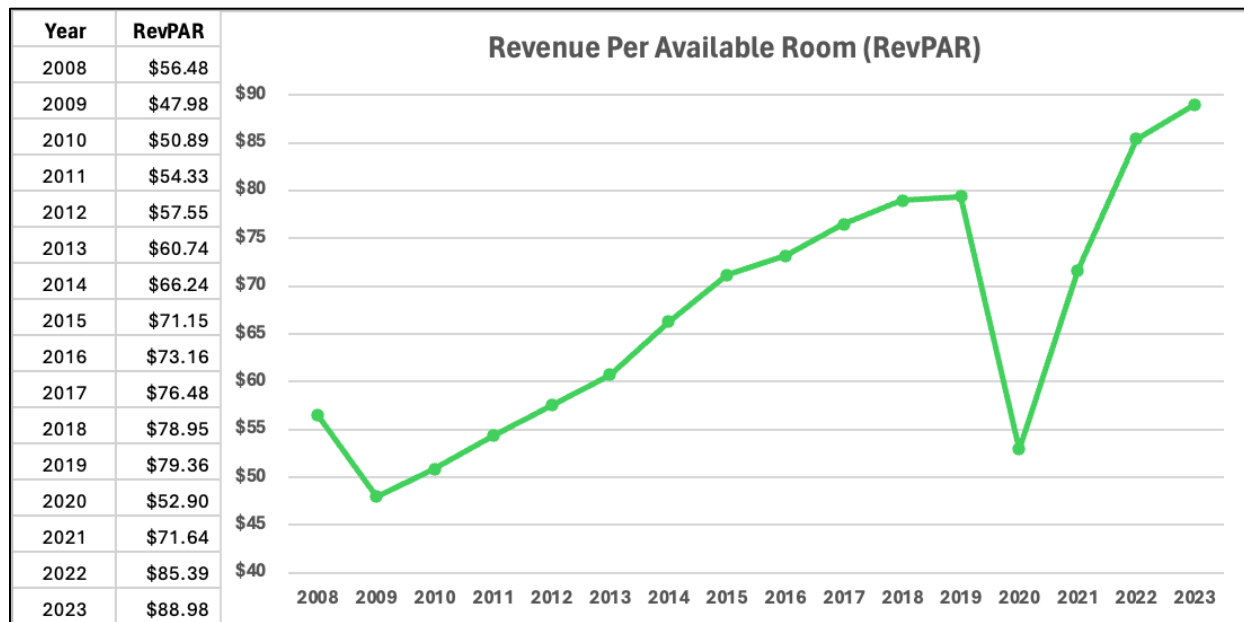
597. Finally, multiple categories of relevant data, taken together, further demonstrate that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have charged artificially inflated guest room rental rates and artificially suppressed occupancy rates nationally and in the Relevant Markets during the class period.

Nationwide:

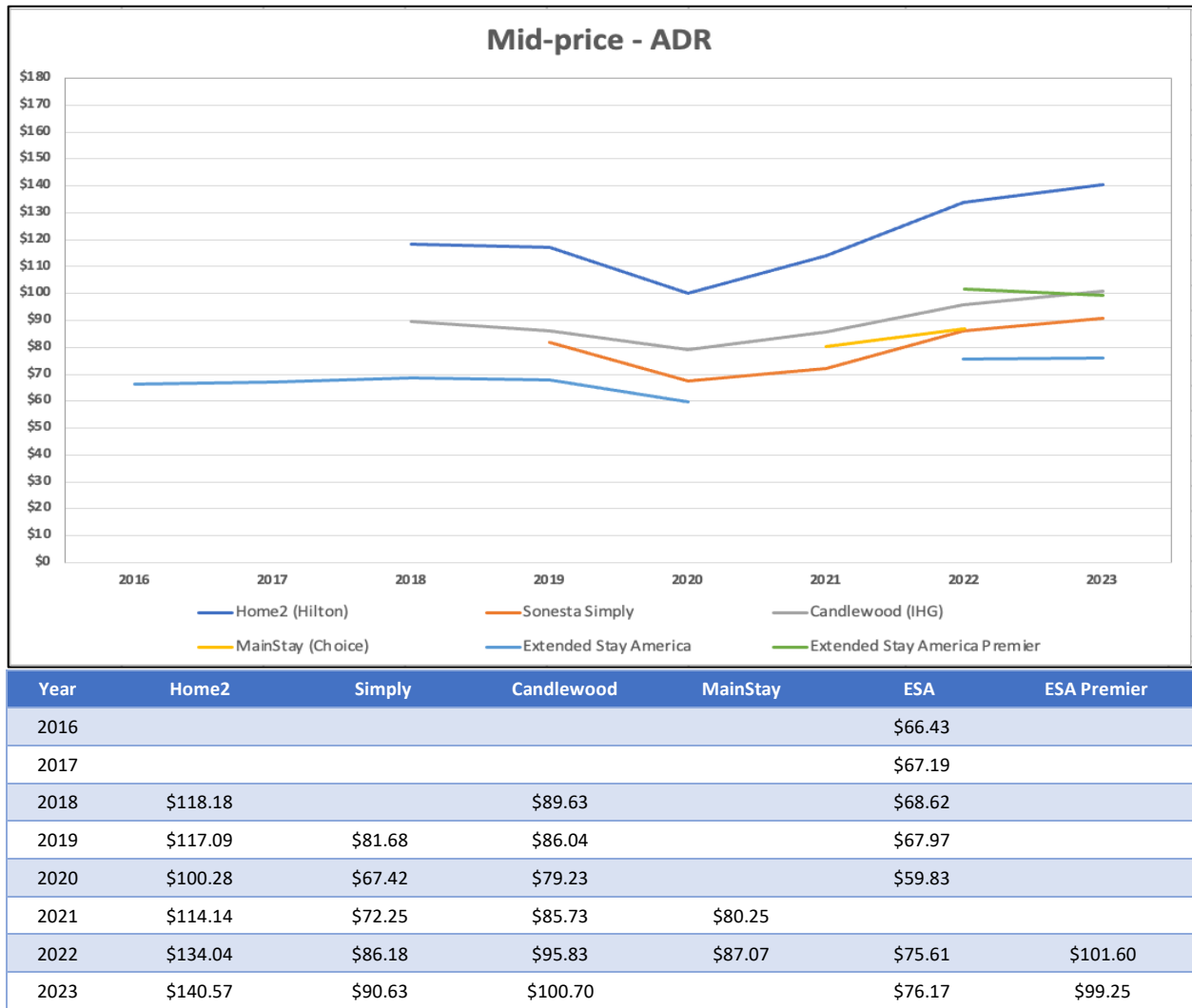
598. For the United States as a whole, aggregate annual extended stay hotel guest room rates (ADR) and revenue per available room (RevPAR) have markedly increased while occupancy levels have remained stable during the class period, with the unsurprising exception of the 2020 and 2021 pandemic years.

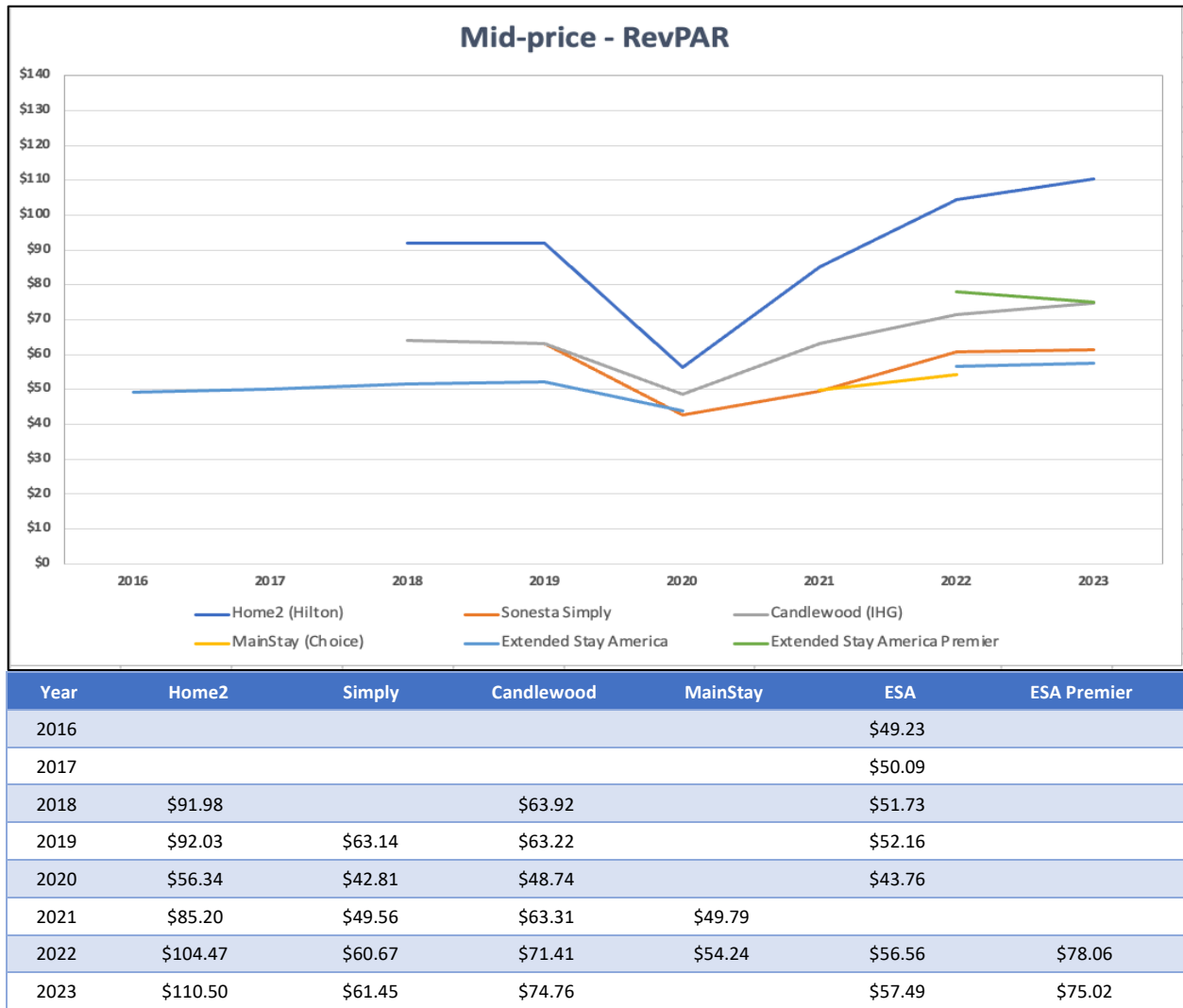
599. *First*, the following sets of tables and charts—derived from data contained in reliable industry consultant reports—show that aggregate annual extended stay hotel guest room rates (ADR) and revenue per available room (RevPAR) substantially increased while occupancy levels remained stable during the class period nationally:

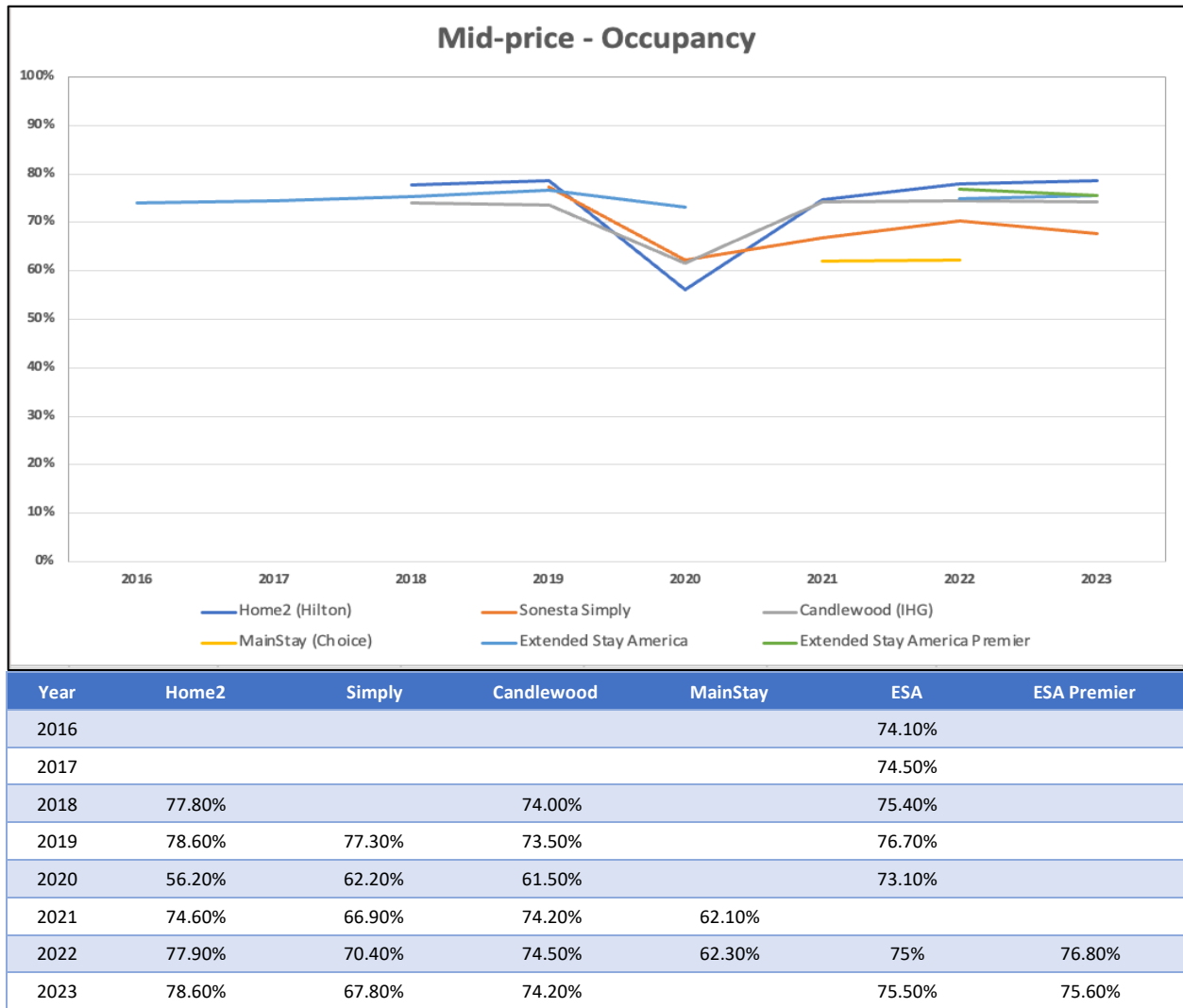


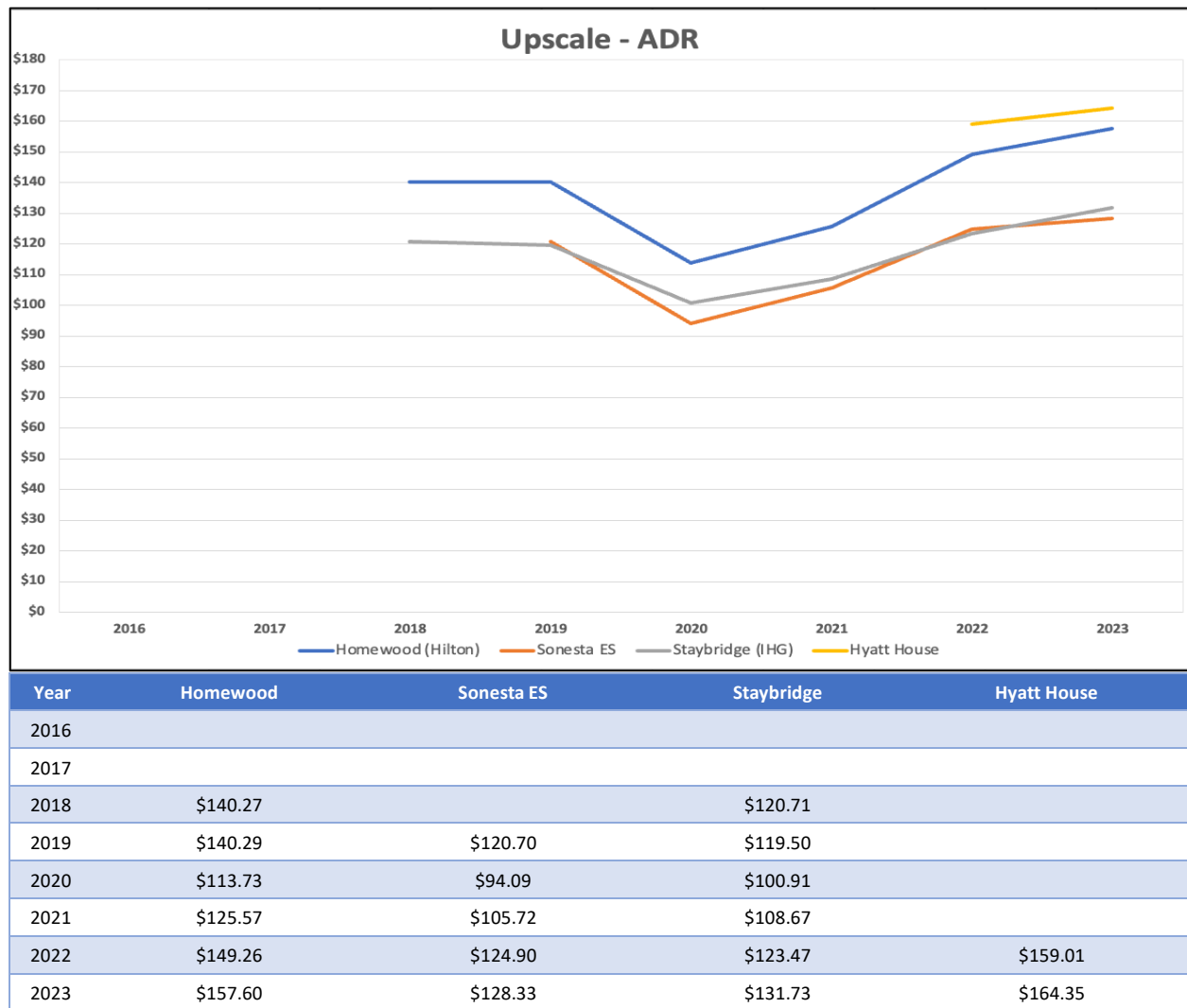


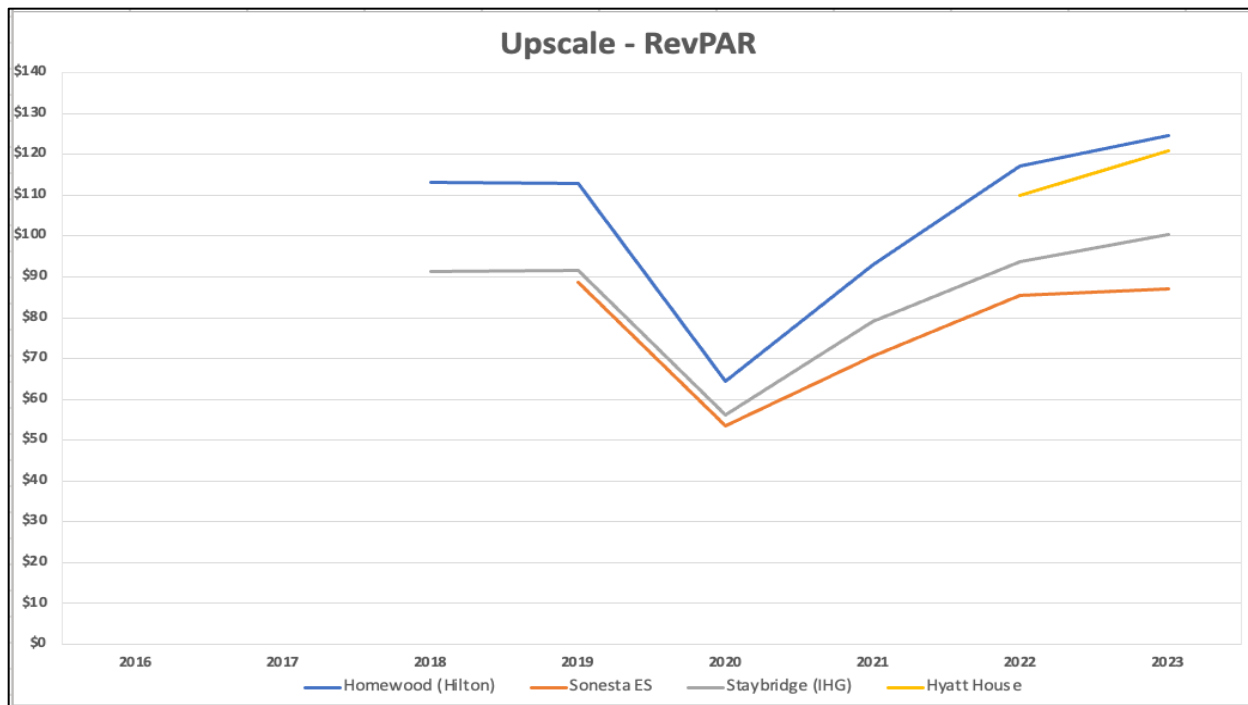
600. *Second*, the following series of tables and charts—derived from available pricing and supply data of certain Extended Stay Hotel Defendants for the years they have used the G3 RMS—show that their extended stay hotels’ annual ADR, RevPAR, and occupancy numbers moved similarly to one another across the market’s mid-price and upscale segments, respectively, on a nationwide basis during the class period.



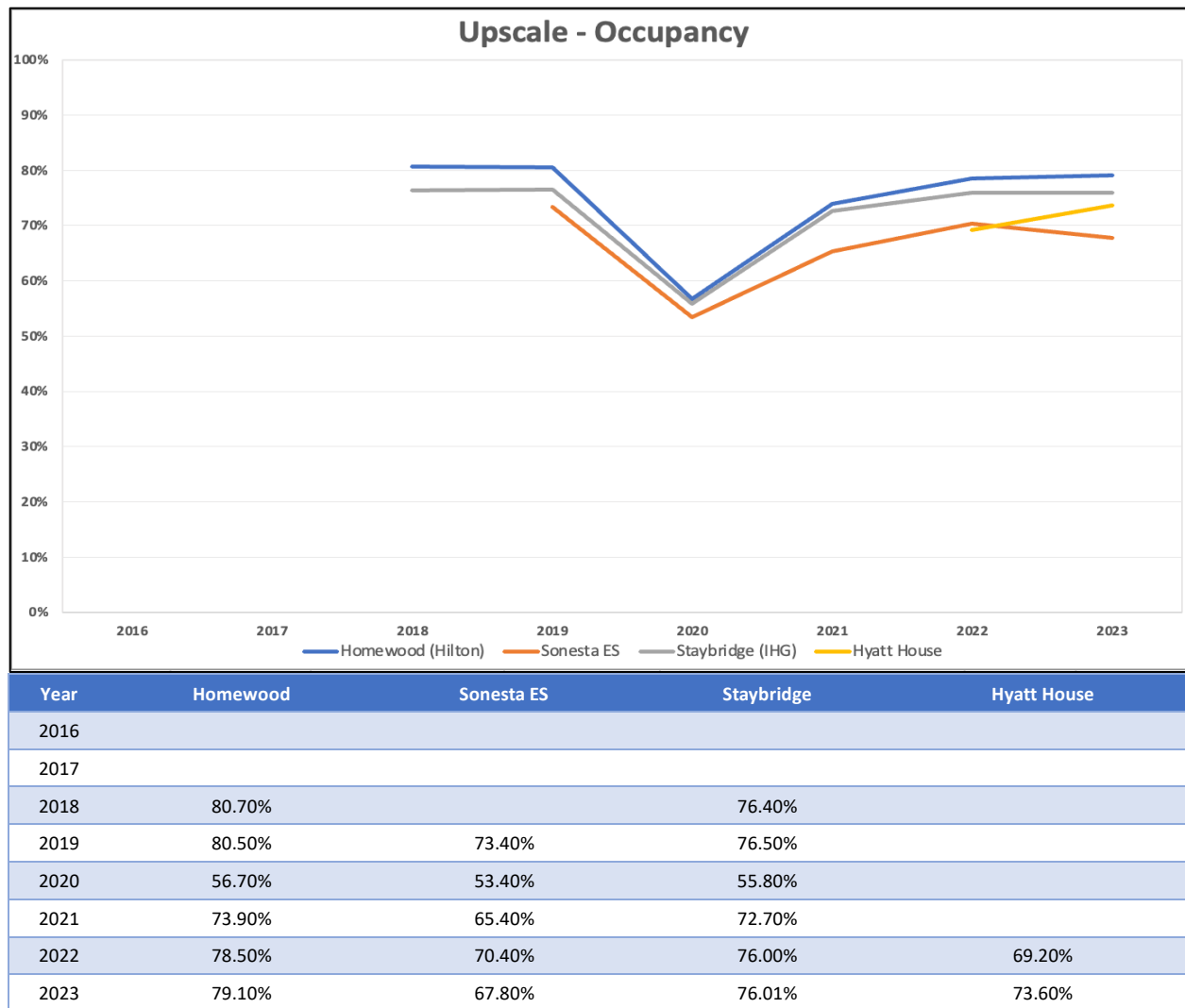








Year	Homewood	Sonesta ES	Staybridge	Hyatt House
2016				
2017				
2018	\$113.23		\$91.38	
2019	\$112.87	\$88.59	\$91.47	
2020	\$64.43	\$53.44	\$56.28	
2021	\$92.82	\$70.52	\$79.02	
2022	\$117.16	\$85.56	\$93.81	\$109.98
2023	\$124.62	\$87.01	\$100.28	\$120.96



601. Data for certain Extended Stay Hotel Defendants is not included in the charts above because it either is not publicly available or has not been published in a way that would make its inclusion helpful or useful.

602. Certain mid-price and upscale extended stay hotel brand data is not noted in charts above because it does not exist for a given year or years. Hilton did not provide the relevant data for its individual brands, including Homewood Suites or Home2 Suites, in its annual reports for 2017 or earlier. Extended Stay America did not provide the relevant data company-wide or for its flagship Extended Stay America Suites brand for 2021 (as it went private half-way through that year). Sonesta did not provide the relevant data for its individual brands, including Sonesta ES Suites, in its annual

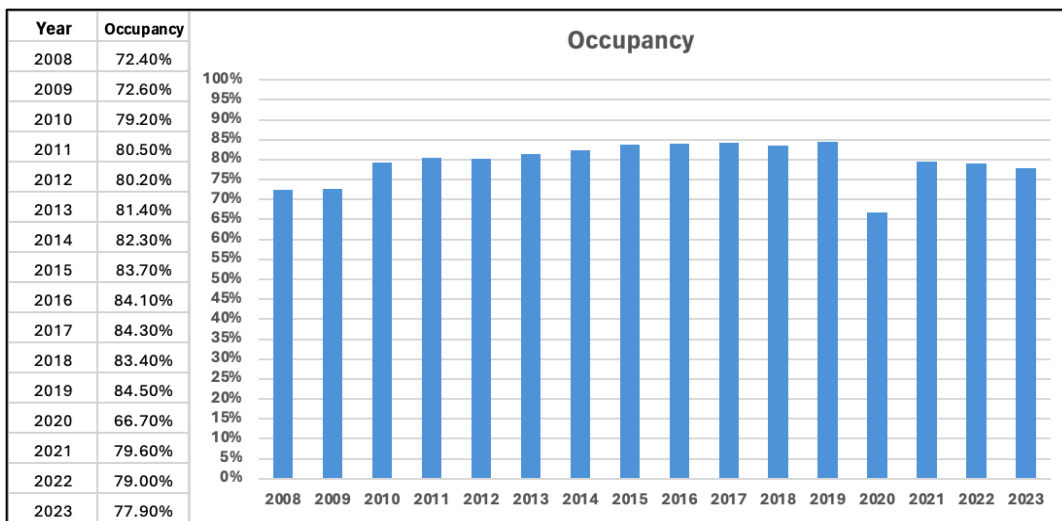
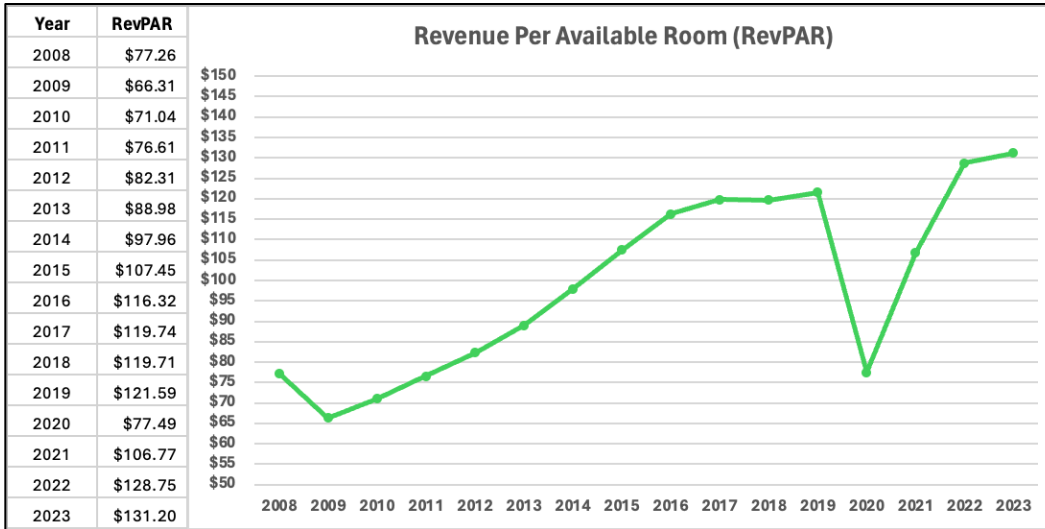
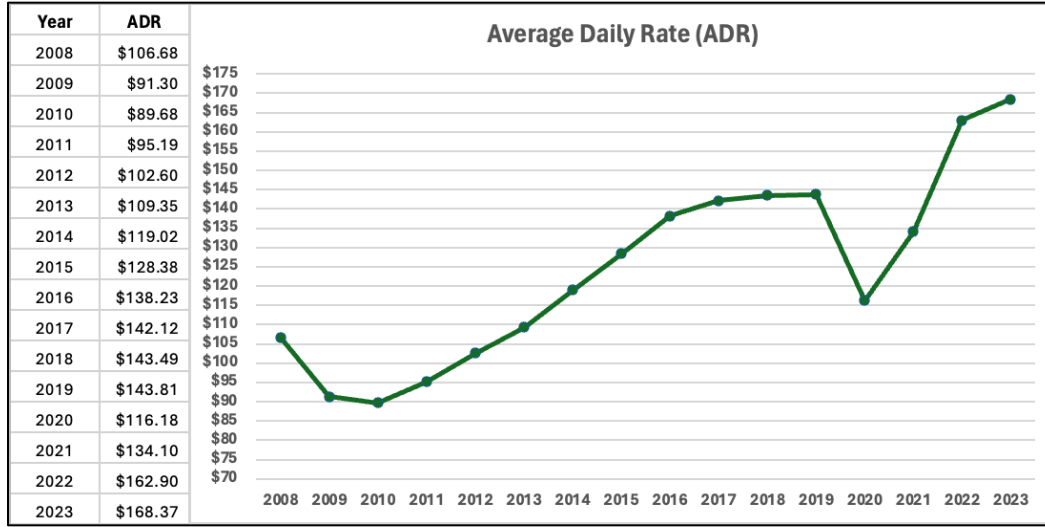
reports for 2018 or earlier. The relevant data for Wyndham's Hawthorn Suites also was not included because it only exists for one year of the class period (2022) but not the other (2023) and thus would not show whether that hotel's annual pricing and supply data moved similarly to that of the other hotels during the class period.

603. There also is no table or chart for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' economy segment hotels. Extended Stay America only entered this segment with the launch of its Select Suites in mid-2022, and the only year for which such data exists is 2023. The data for the only other Defendant-affiliated hotels in this segment, Choice's Suburban Studios and WoodSpring Suites, was not included because Choice stopped reporting the relevant data for its individual brands, including those two hotels (as well as its mid-price MainStay Suites brand) starting in 2023.

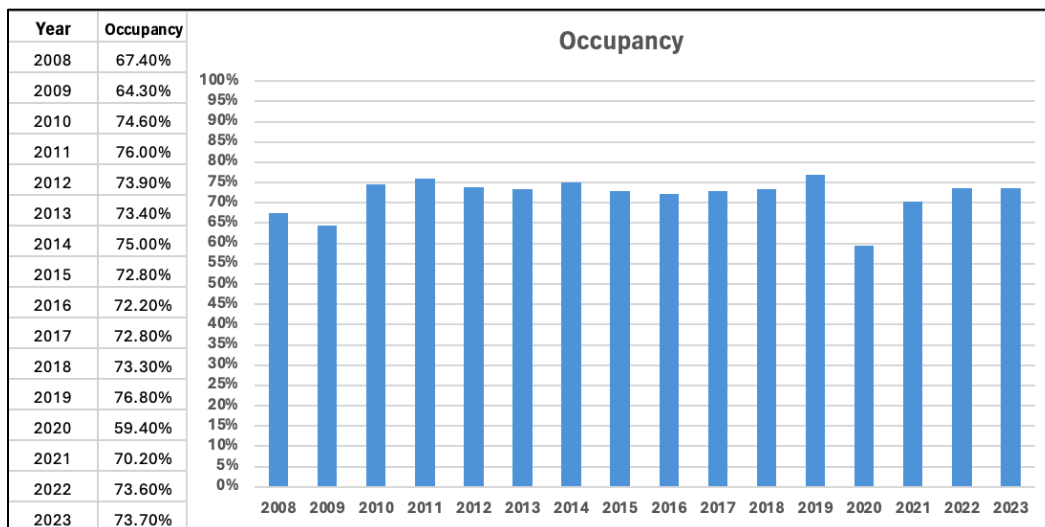
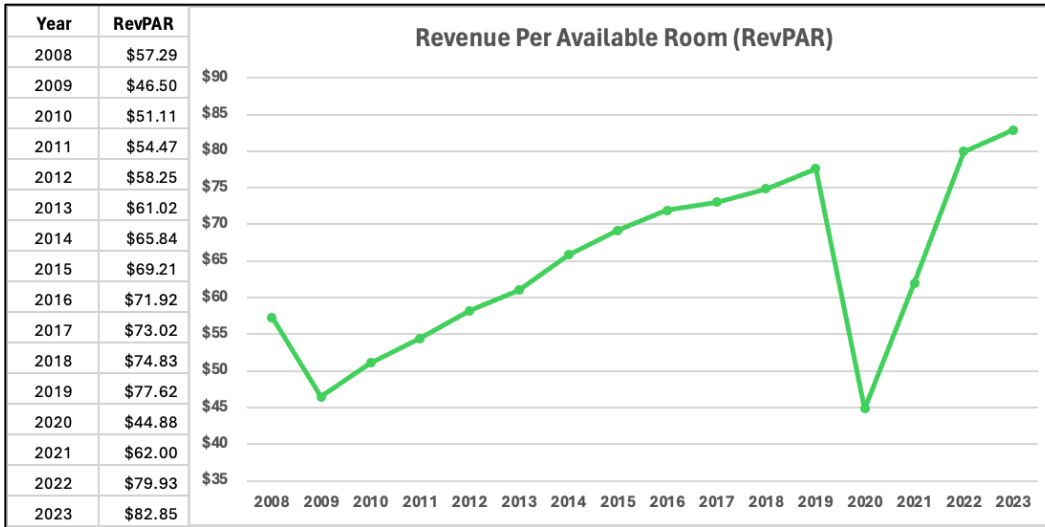
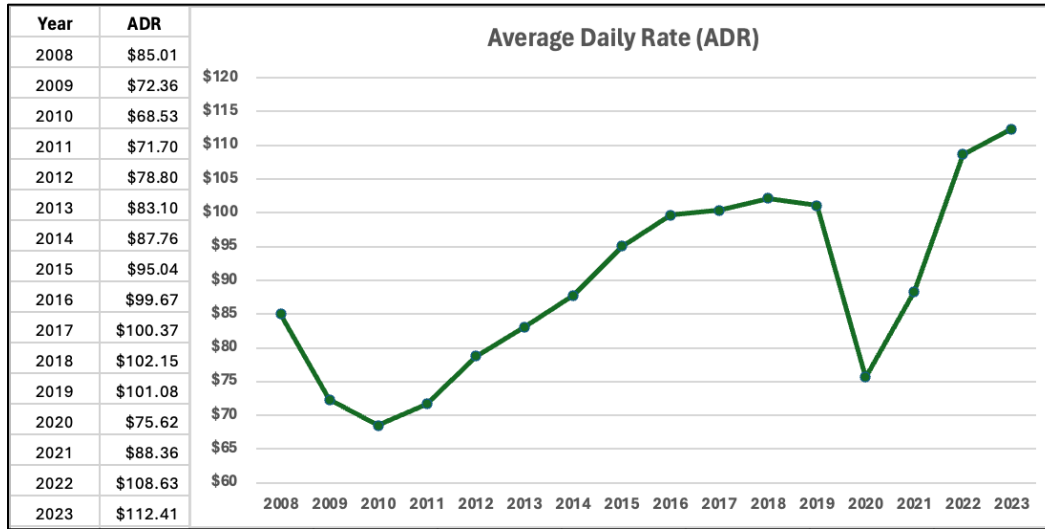
Relevant Markets:

604. The following series of tables and charts—also compiled from data contained in comprehensive reports from the same sources noted above—similarly show that extended stay hotels' annual average room rates (ADR) and revenue per available room (RevPAR), substantially increased while their occupancy levels remained stable from 2015 through the present, except for the 2020 and 2021 pandemic years, in each Relevant Market:

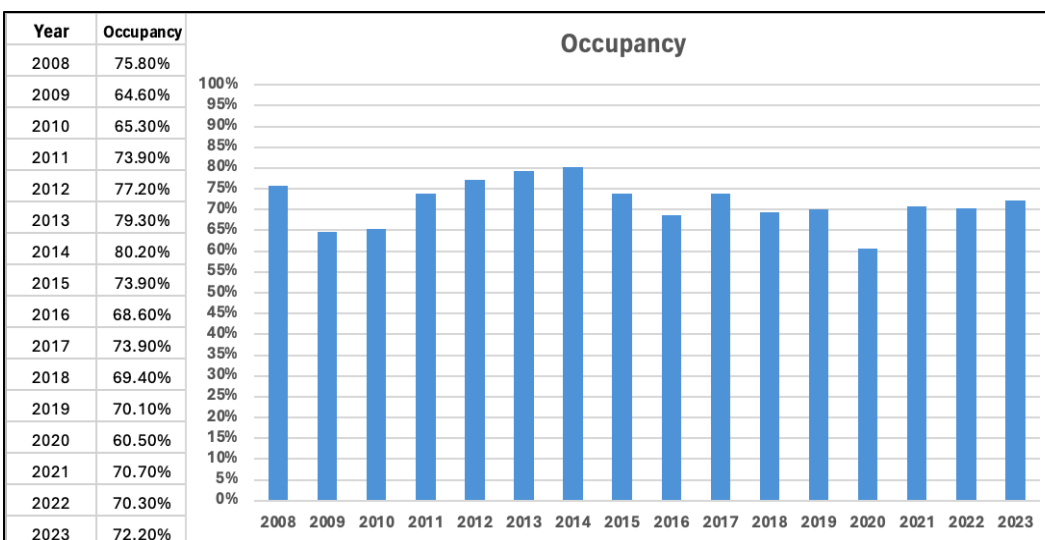
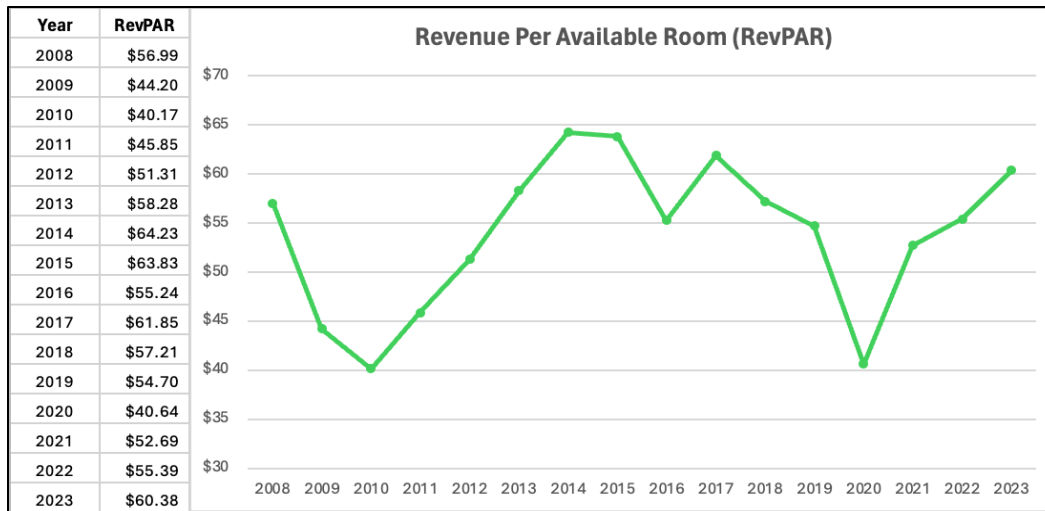
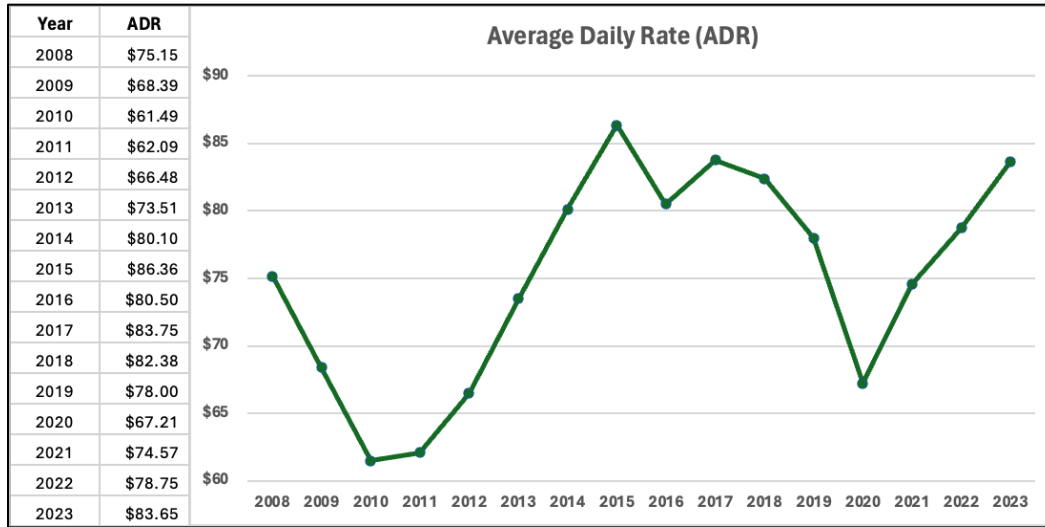
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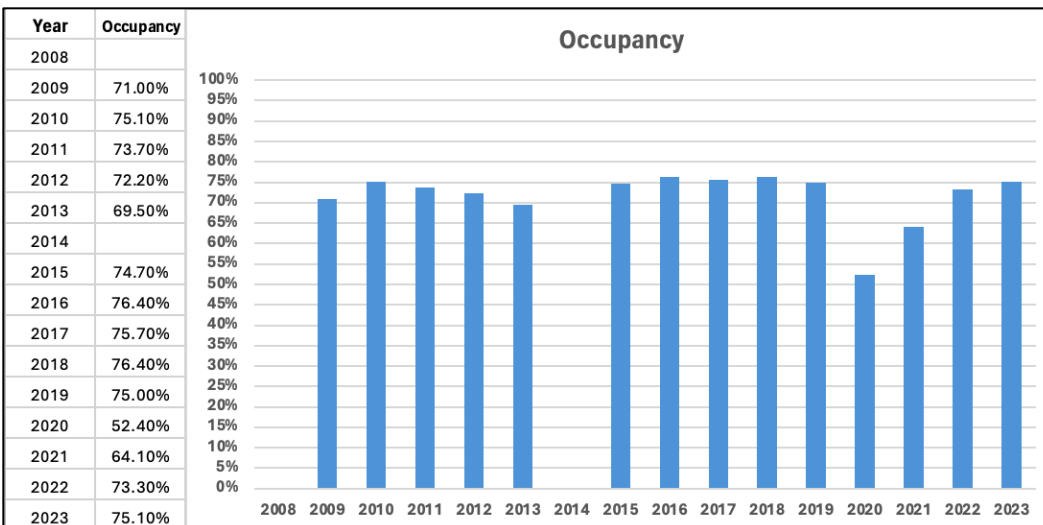
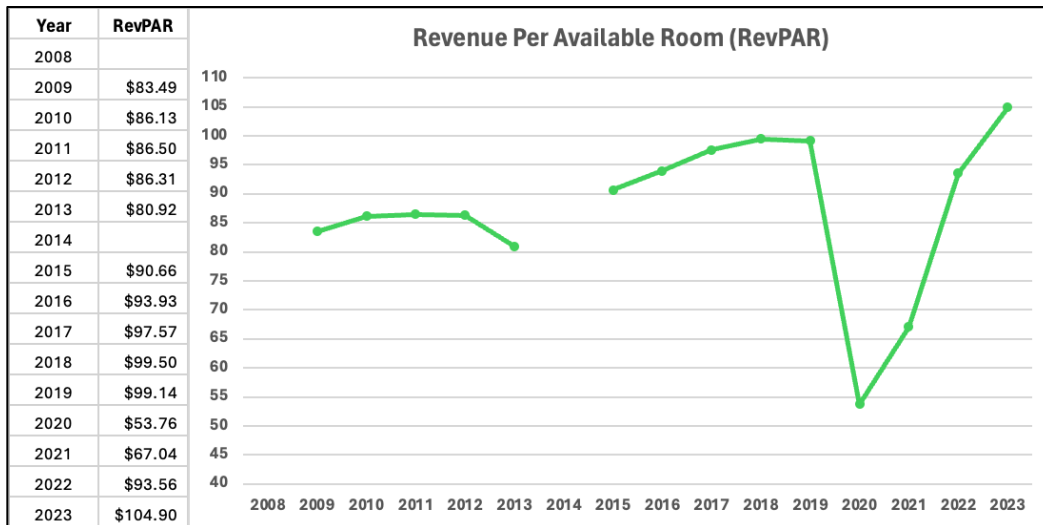
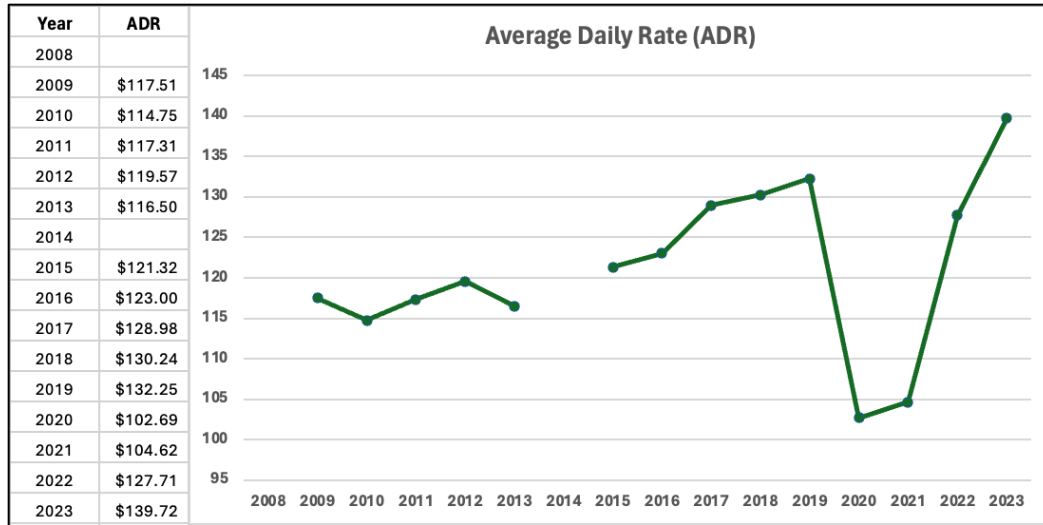
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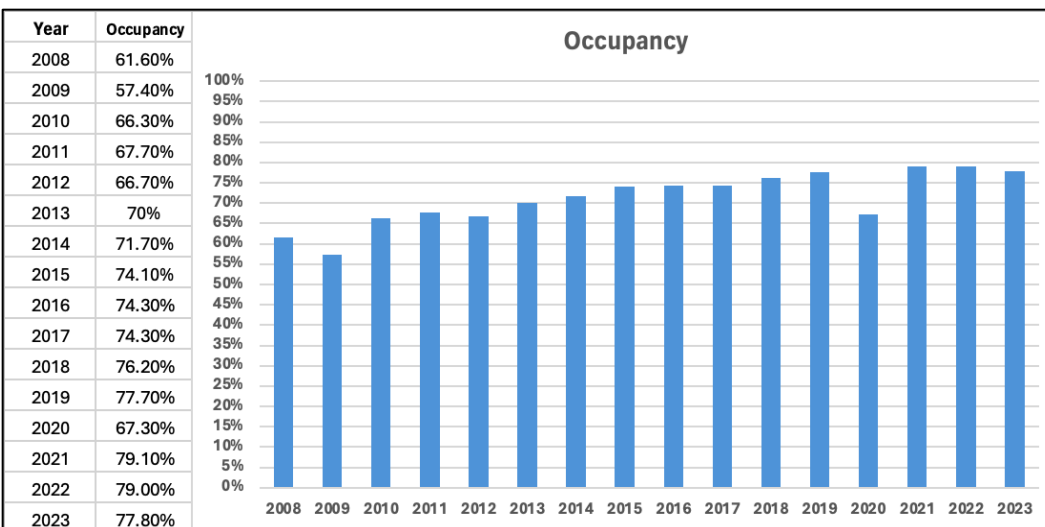
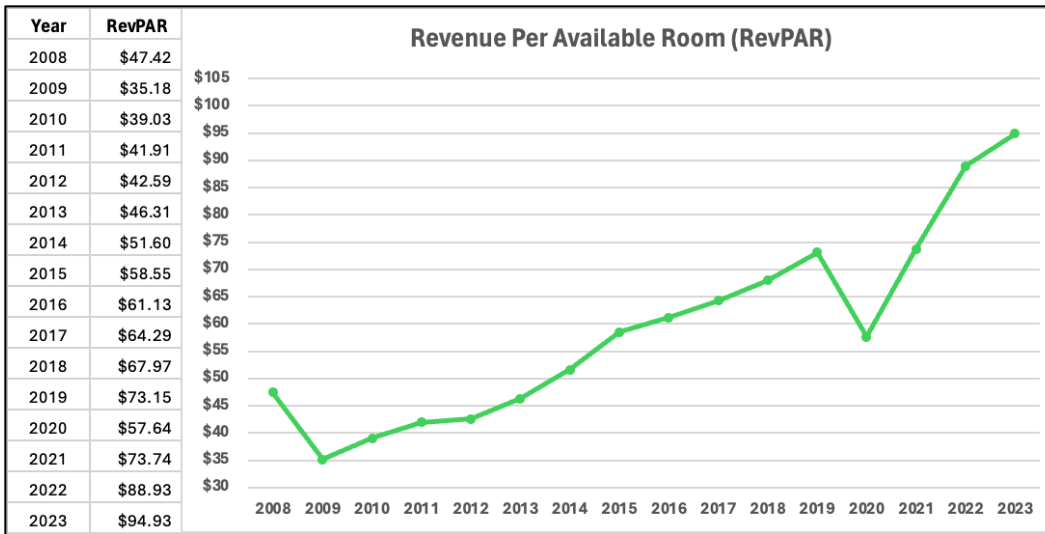
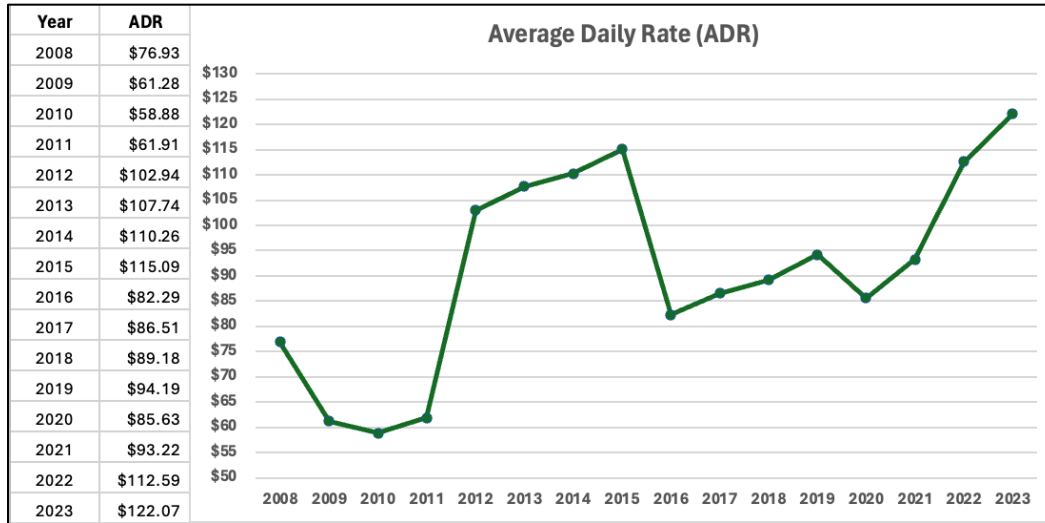
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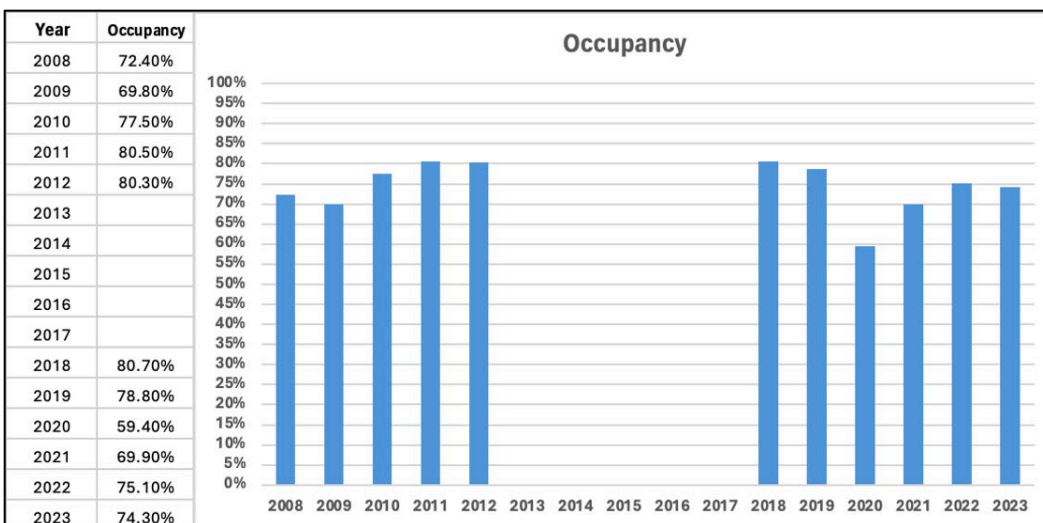
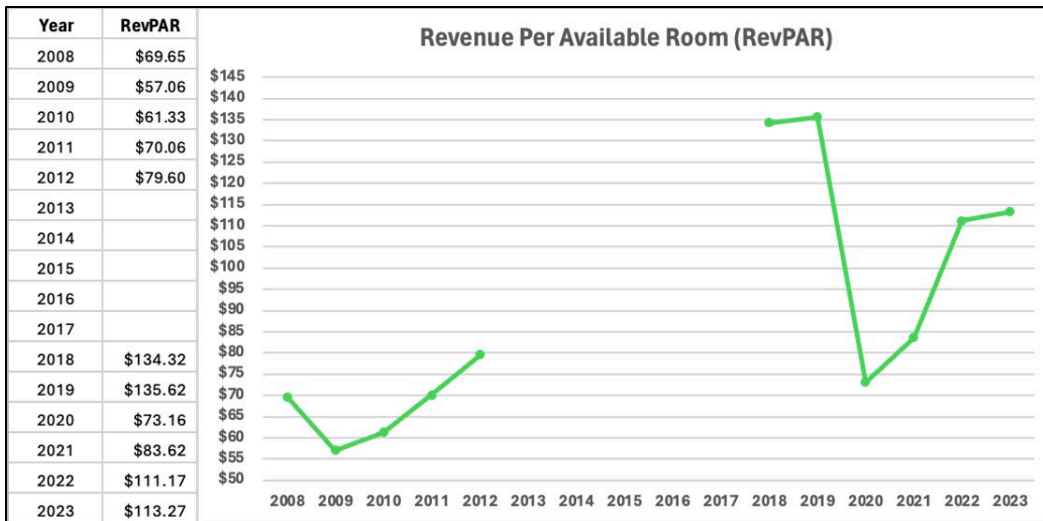
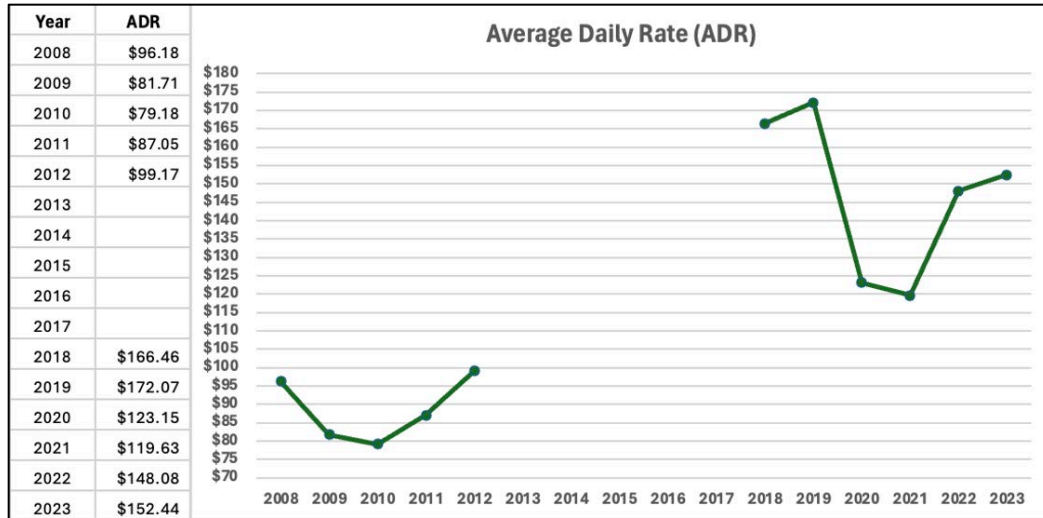
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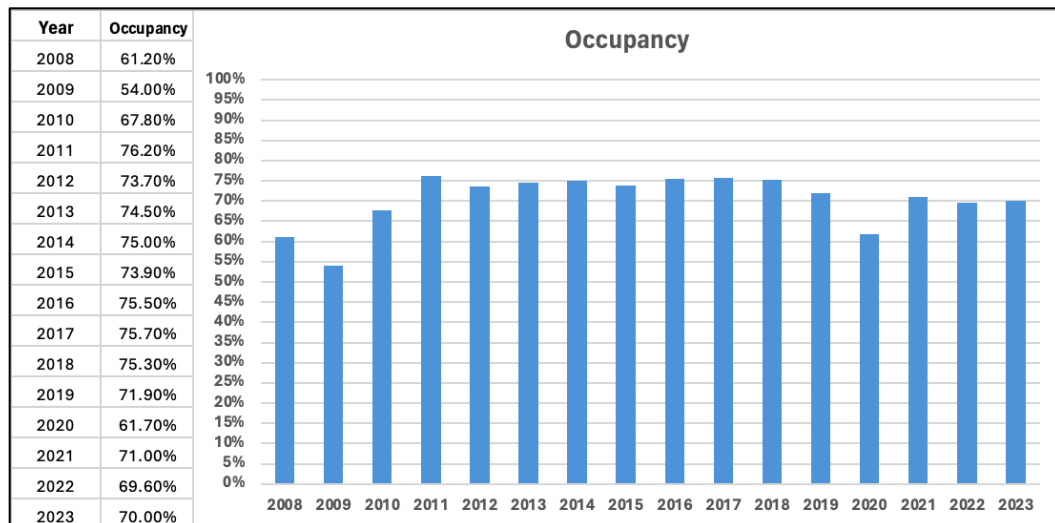
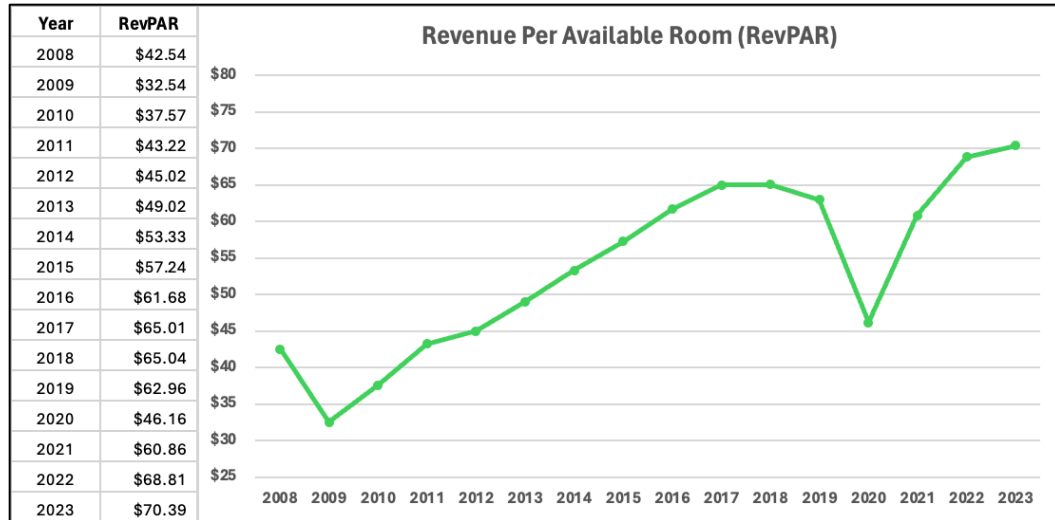
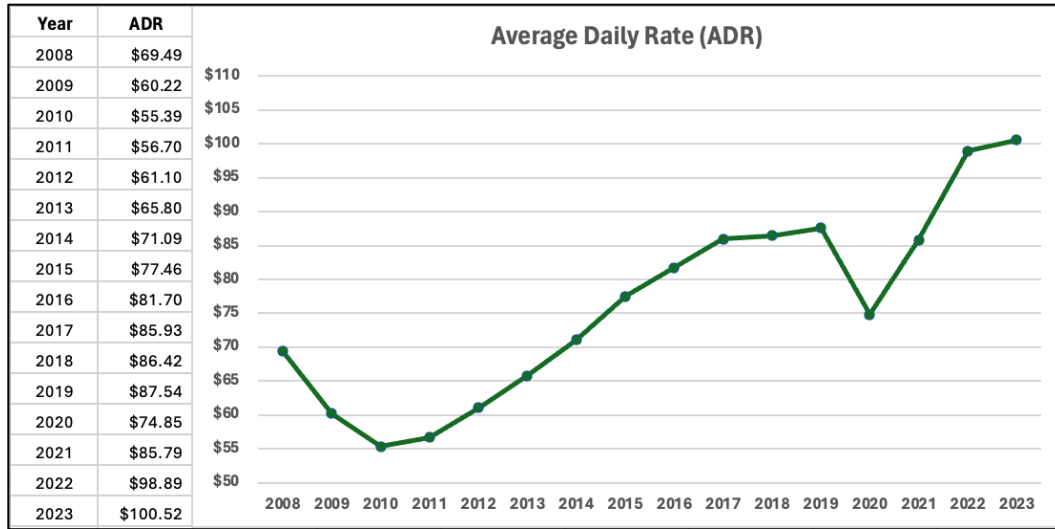
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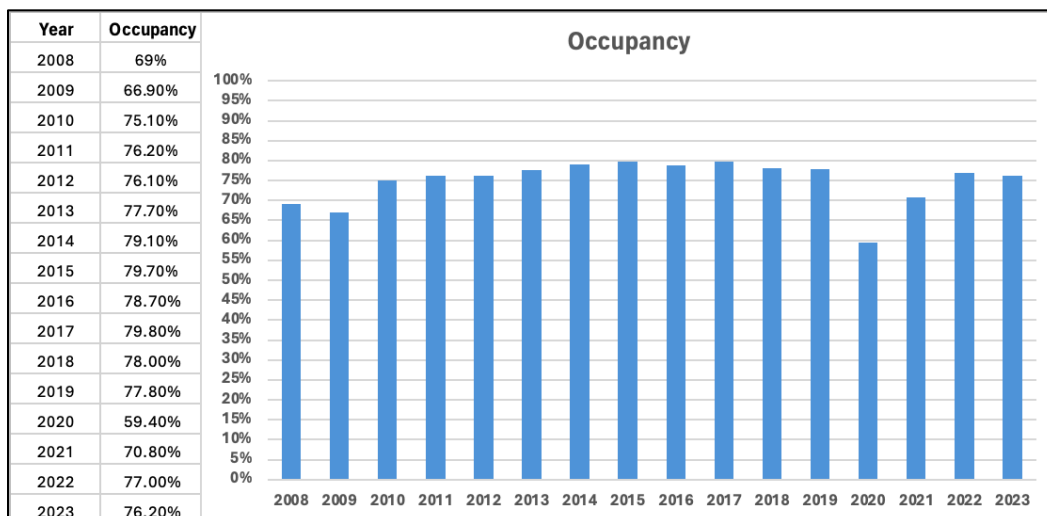
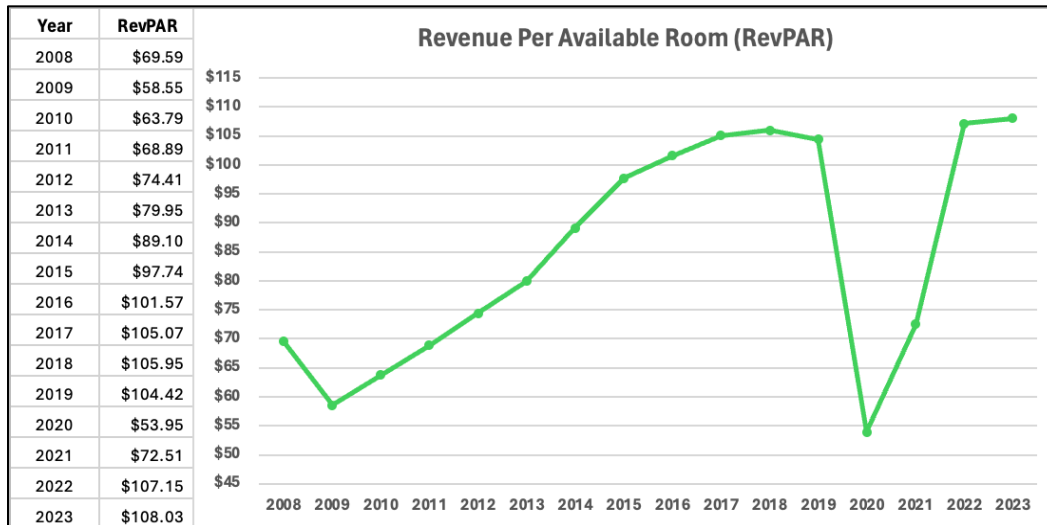
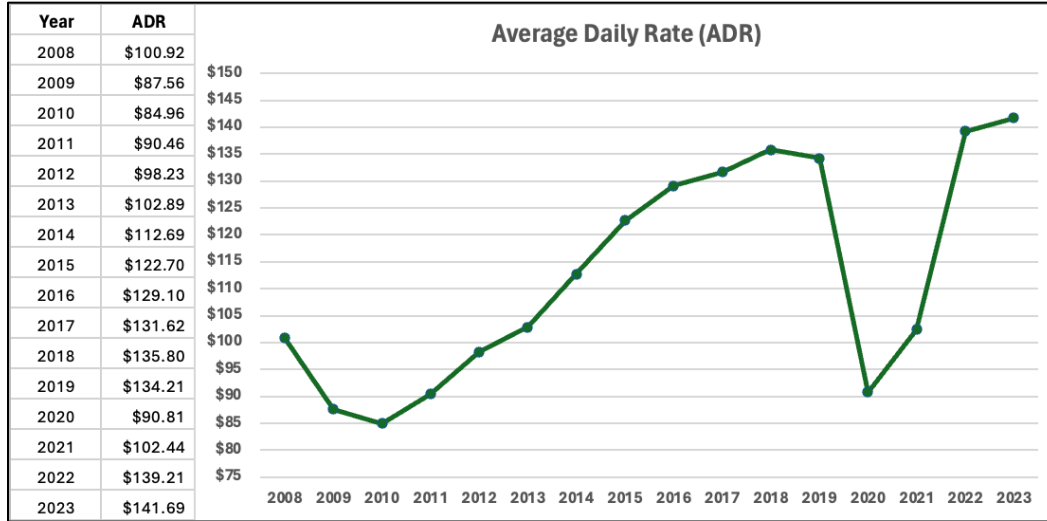
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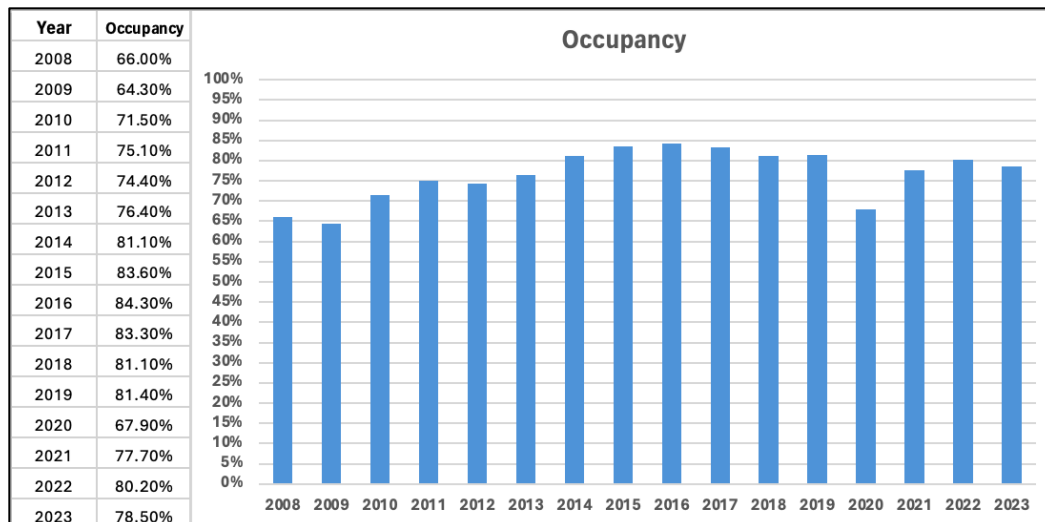
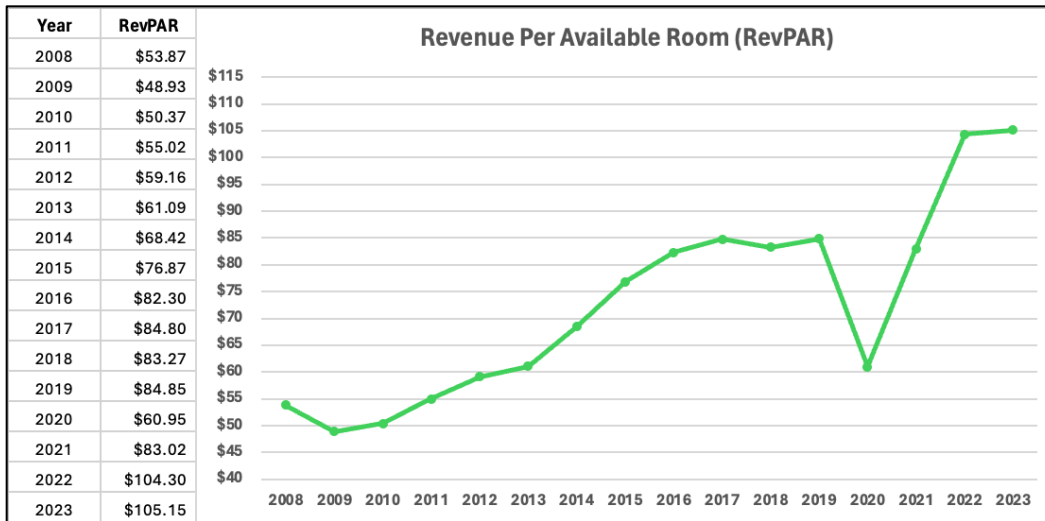
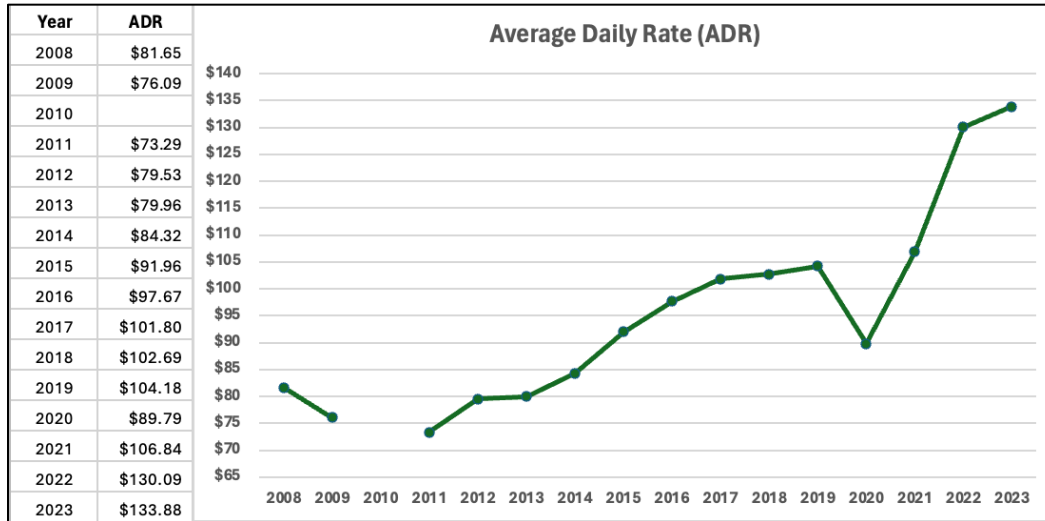
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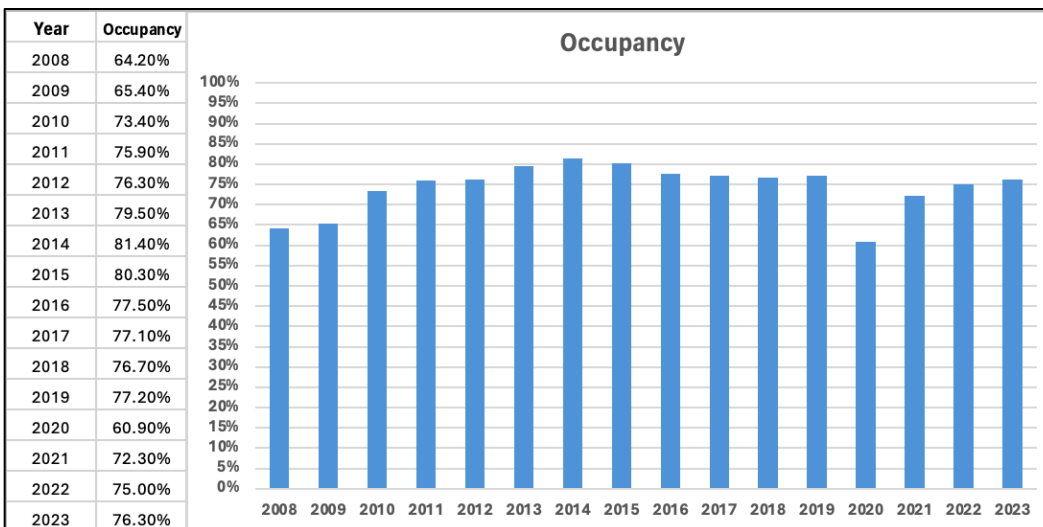
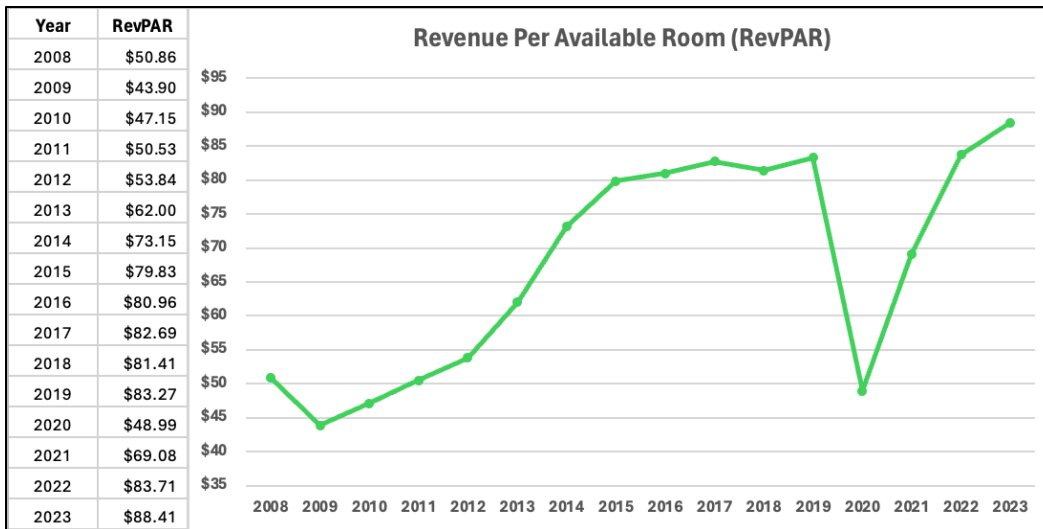
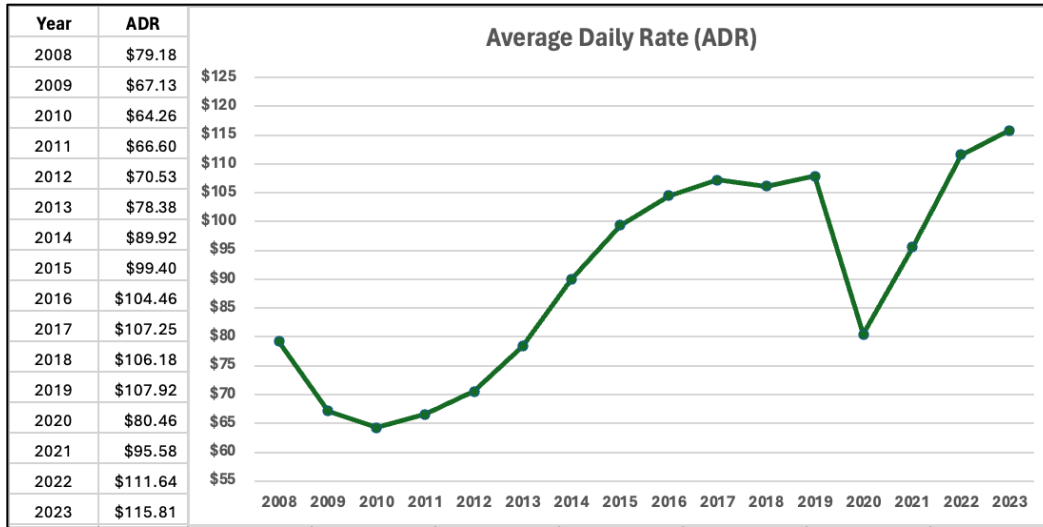
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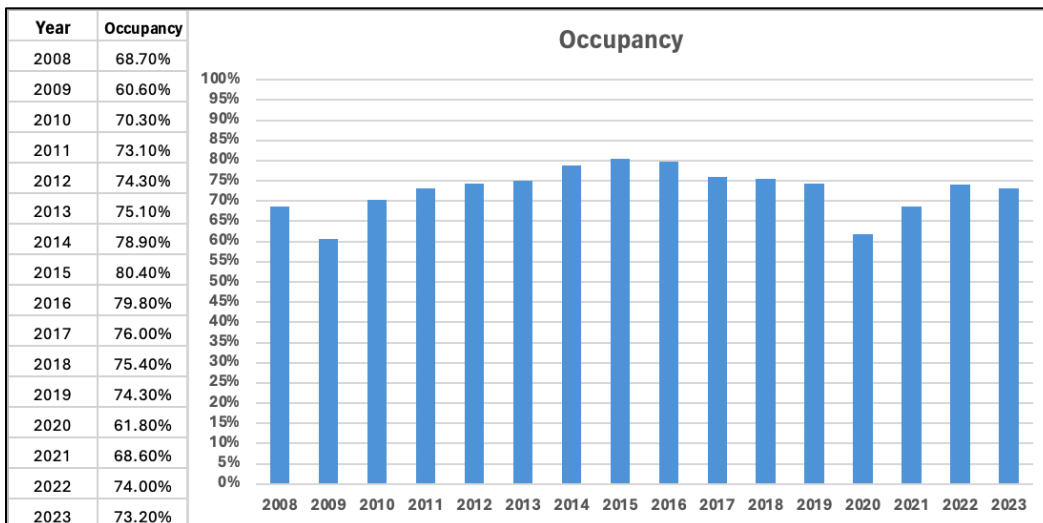
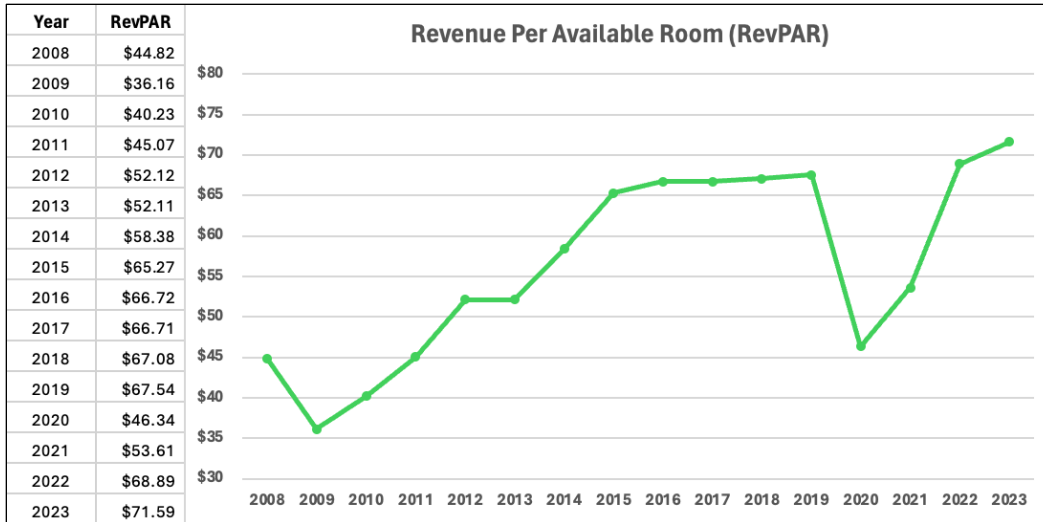
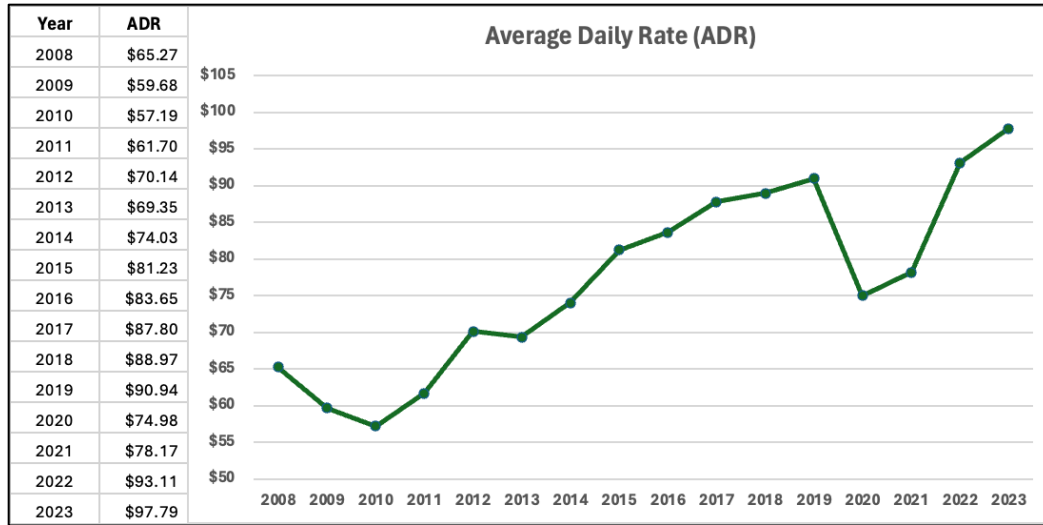
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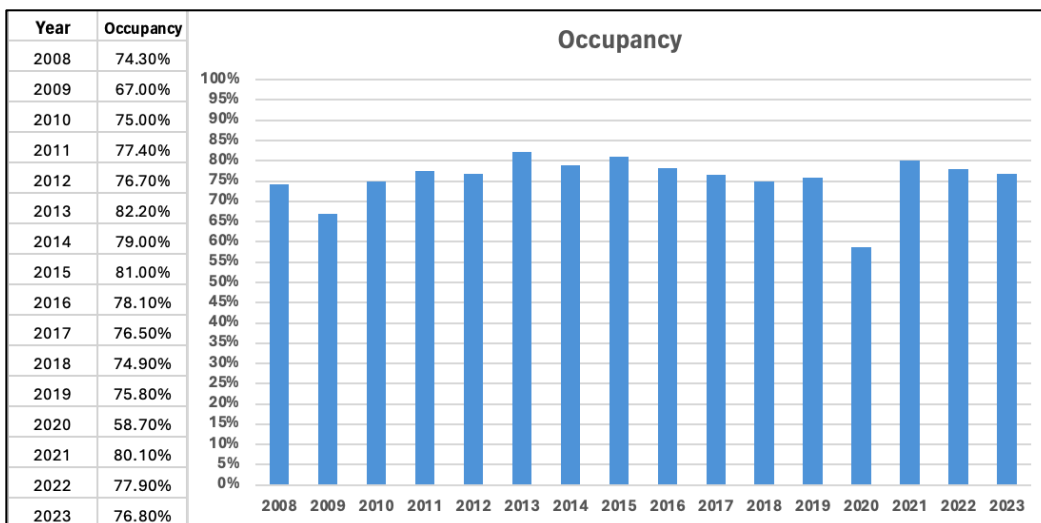
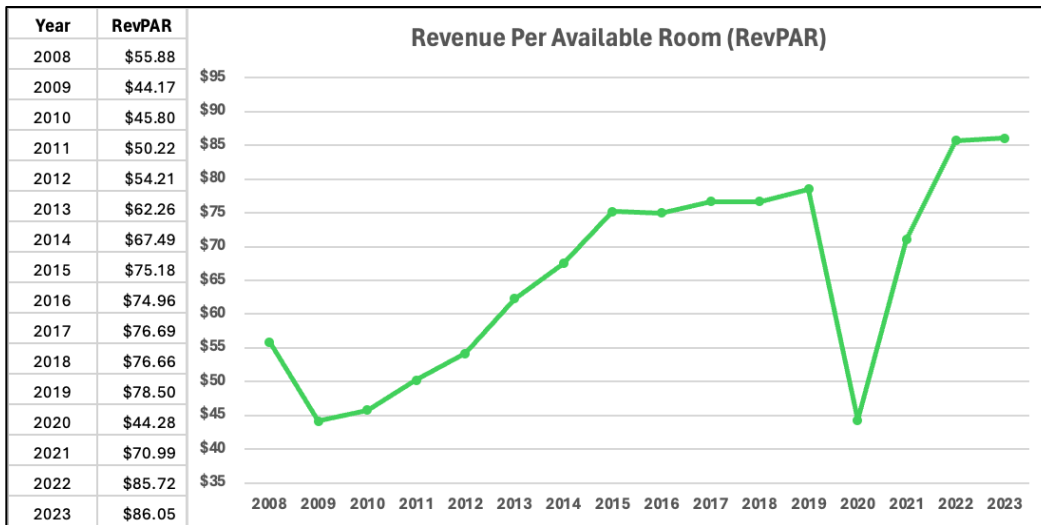
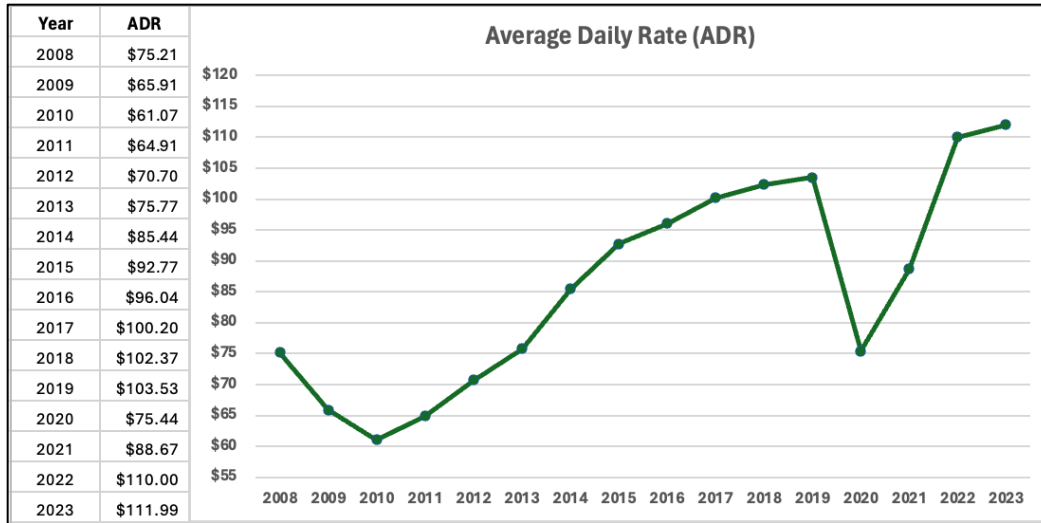
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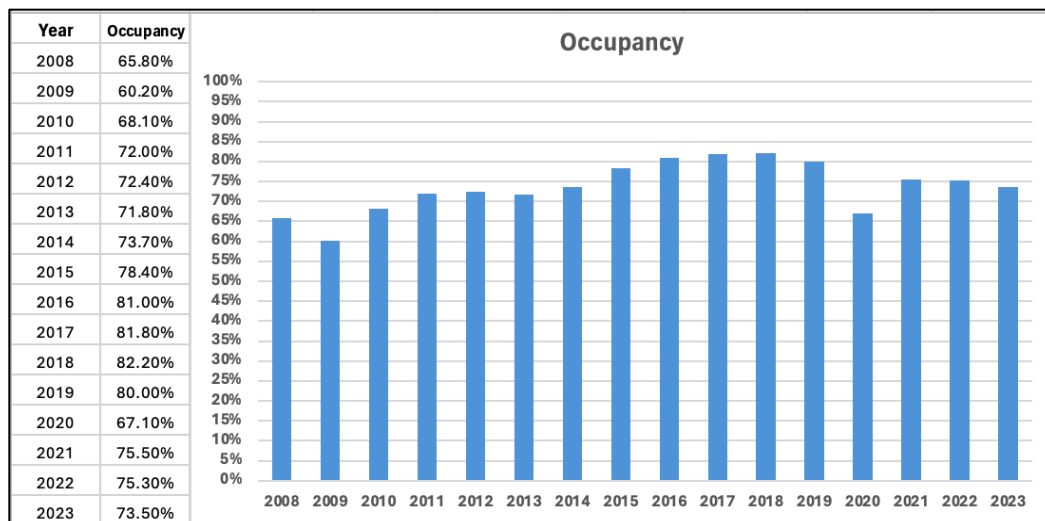
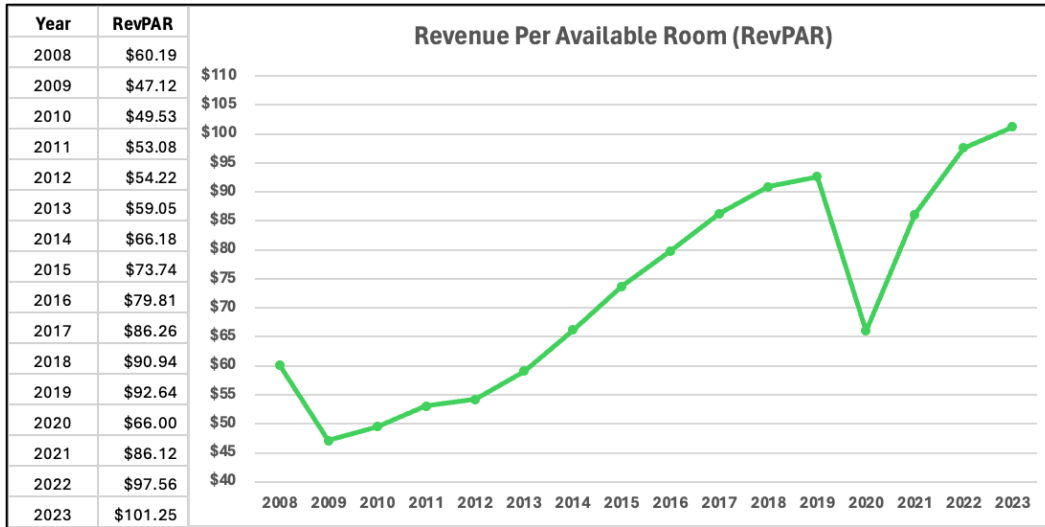
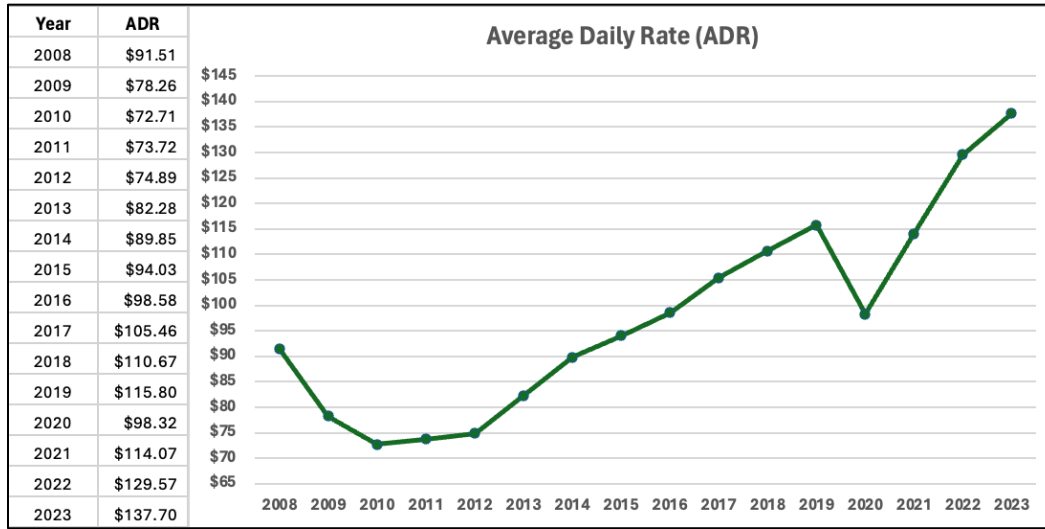
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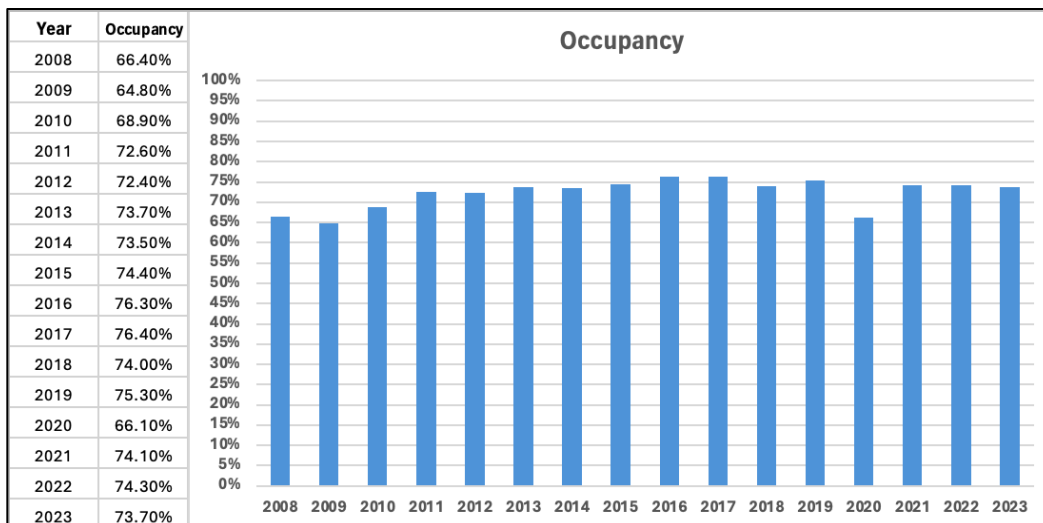
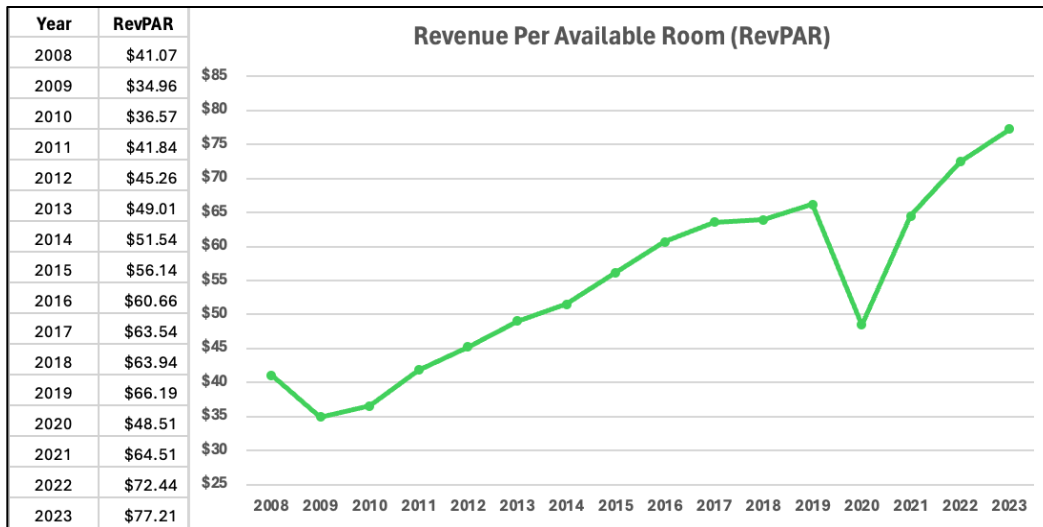
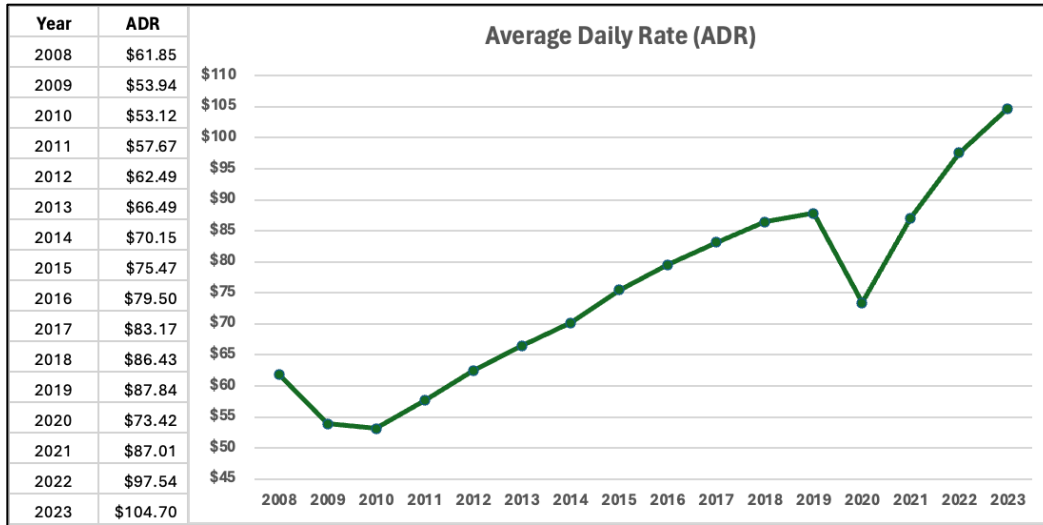
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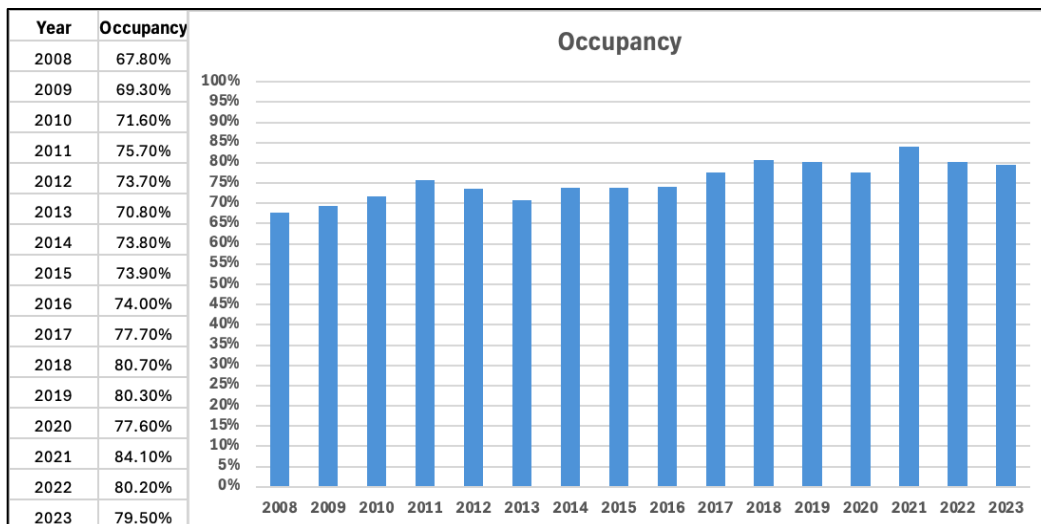
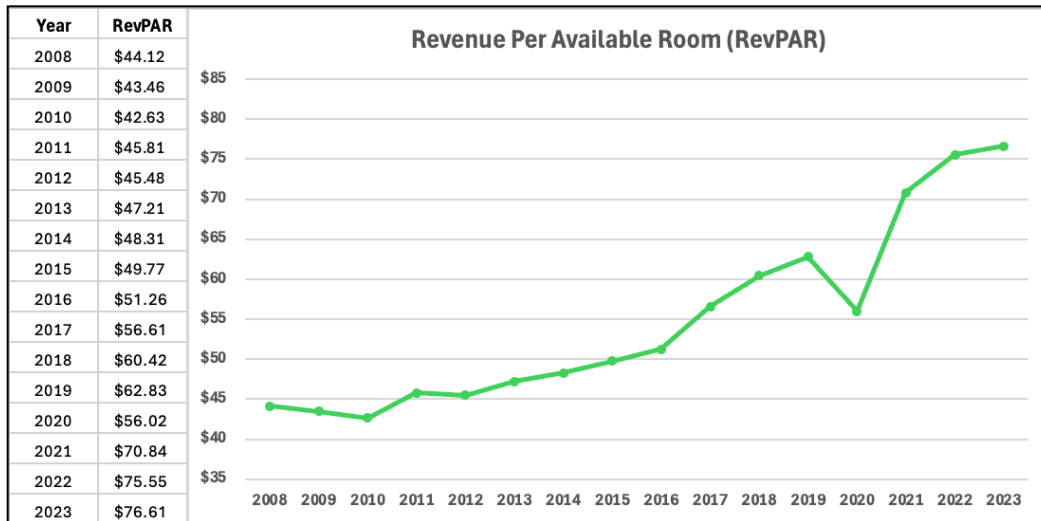
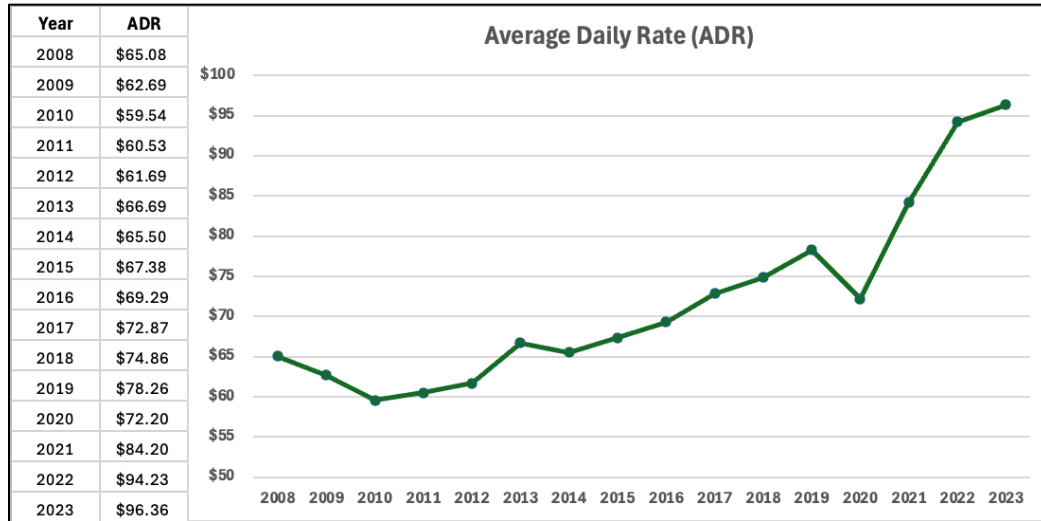
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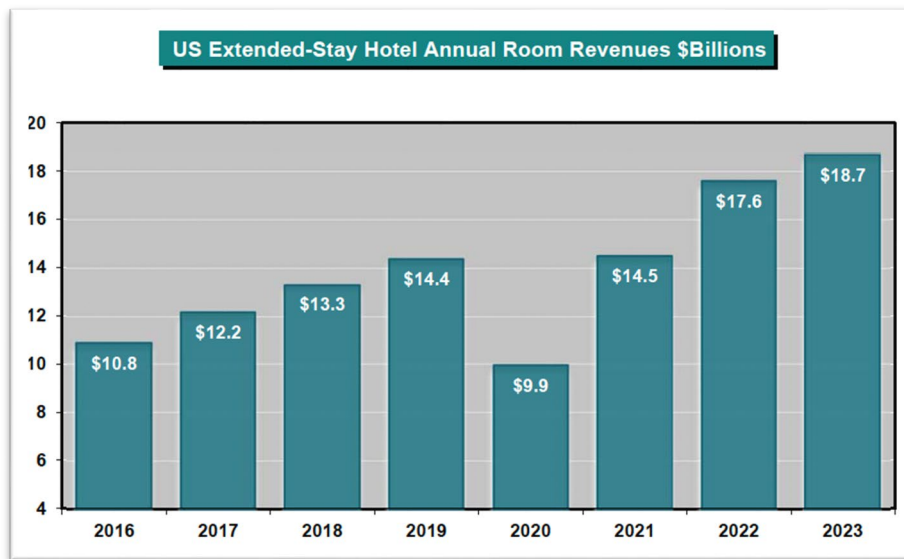


Virginia Beach-Norfolk, VA MSA:



605. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' ability to charge significantly higher guest room rates consistently throughout the class period nationwide and in the Relevant Markets has allowed their revenues to substantially increase during this period.

606. The following chart shows the significant and sustained increase in extended stay hotels' combined annual room revenues, driven by Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, during the class period (except for the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021):



607. Guest room rates and corresponding revenues for the extended stay hotel market generally, and for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants in particular, have increased at a proportionally greater rate than those of the overall hotel industry during the class period.

608. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' guest room rate increases and corresponding revenue uplift experienced during the class period cannot be explained by any normal, pro-competitive market forces.

609. As testament to the sustained outsized returns experienced in the extended stay hotel market, particularly by Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, major hotel chains with existing extended

stay brands and large private equity firms alike have increased their investments in and commitment to this sector during the class period.

610. In June 2021, Blackstone Real Estate and Starwood Capital Group acquired Extended Stay America and its paired-share real estate investment trust, ESH Hospitality, through a 50/50 joint venture for \$6 billion. As industry publication *Hotel Management* noted in a March 15, 2021 article, the announced transaction represented “a further vote of confidence in the future of hospitality—and in the extended-stay sector, specifically.” Noting that the “extended-stay segment has been a bright spot for the industry during the pandemic,” the article quoted Extended Stay America’s then-President and CEO Bruce Haase, who said that management was “confident in the company’s continued success under private ownership.” The article also quoted Blackstone’s head of U.S. acquisitions, Tyler Henritze, who said that “[w]e have confidence in the extended-stay model,” particularly since “[w]e helped create this company nearly 20 years ago, and believe our expertise puts us in a unique position to add long-term value.”

611. As a June 11, 2011 *Skeft* article reporting on the Blackstone-Starwood take-private deal explained, “[t]his [wa]s Blackstone’s third time owning Extended Stay America.” Blackstone “first bought the chain in 2004 for \$3.1 billion and combined the brand with some of its other extended-stay hotel holdings like Homestead Studio Suites,” then “sold the company in 2007 for \$8 billion,” and later “acquired [it] again in 2010 as part of an investment consortium . . . for just shy of \$4 billion in a bankruptcy auction and eventually took [it] public in 2013.” Blackstone continued to hold a large number of company shares after the IPO.

612. Blackstone and Starwood were not finished making significant investments in the extended stay hotel market following their Extended Stay America play. As a January 24, 2022 *Skeft* article describing their planned acquisition of 111 of Choice-owned WoodSpring Suites branded properties from Brookfield Asset Management for \$1.5 billion noted, “two of the biggest investor

groups” in the hotel real estate space “can’t turn away from” this market,” “once again joining forces to take over a significant number of extended-stay hotels[.]”

613. According to the January 24, 2022 *Skift* article, “[t]he renewed focus on extended-stay hotels is part of a broader interest from hotel investors that swelled during the pandemic” due to the strong performance of this market compared to other hotel markets. The article quoted Starwood Property Trust President Jeffrey DiModica’s August 2020 investor call comment that “extended stay hotels . . . have significantly outperformed other hotel segments,” and noted the “growing industry sentiment that extended-stay brands can appeal across a variety of price points and will continue to attract business travelers as well as people desiring more of a short-term residential use.”

614. As noted in a July 25, 2022 *Skift* article discussing these private equity firms’ investments and major hotel companies’ reaffirmed commitment to extended stay hotels, “[t]he bottom line is that they expect to leave with suitcases full of profits for a long time.” The article discussed a “few plausible reasons explain why many investors and brands are checking into the extended-stay hotel category,” relying in part on commentary from The Highland Group’s Mark Skinner. Skinner said that “extended-stay hotels have favorable, long-term tailwinds” for several reasons. Citing “not-before-published survey data from the Highland Group collected on U.S. extended stay hotels,” he added that “[d]emand is outpacing supply in most U.S. markets” and that “[c]onstruction on a national level of extended stay hotels is at the lowest it’s been for nine years.” Skinner also stated that a “national housing crisis has been bolstering demand for extended-stay hotels, particularly in the economy segment.” Noting that average lengths of stay across all three market segments have increased annually since at least 2019 throughout the nation, he offered that “the phenomenon isn’t confined to the budget segment” and that it had “been a long time since I’ve seen so many 30-plus-consecutive-night stays in upscale extended-stay hotel brands” like “Hyatt House.”

F. Defendants' Conspiracy Has Produced Anticompetitive Effects.

615. As a result of the alleged anticompetitive scheme, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have charged higher guest room rates and supplied fewer guest rooms nationally and in the Relevant Markets than they would have done in a competitive marketplace.

616. The alleged scheme was intended to and did benefit Defendants. Pricing Algorithm Defendants' revenues and profits have increased as more Extended Stay Hotel Defendant clients have adopted and continued to use the G3 RMS. By the same token, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' revenues have increased since they began using the G3 RMS to set guest room rates.

617. The G3 RMS works most effectively by enabling and ensuring that competitors knowingly take the same approach to pricing—*i.e.*, collectively using the same mechanism that relies on the same type of sensitive, confidential data to generate the same type of optimal pricing and occupancy “decisions” for each one to adopt—in markets over which they have collective power. This is not how genuine competitors should make independent pricing decisions in properly functioning markets. But that is what has occurred here.

618. Starting no later than 2016, a critical mass of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants widely began deploying the G3 RMS at their extended stay hotels to set anticompetitive guest room rates and occupancy levels across the nation and in the Relevant Markets for a sustained period.

619. Defendants formed, maintained and operated a hub-and-spoke conspiracy to fix, raise and stabilize room rates and occupancy levels through their knowing and intentional shared use of the G3 RMS and related reinforcing conduct that has had the purpose and effect of charging guests supra-competitive prices for guest room rentals during the class period.

620. Pricing Algorithm Defendants acted as the hub of this anticompetitive conspiracy through at least the following acts:

- They created, marketed, promoted, and coordinated Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' knowing and intentional shared use of the G3 RMS pricing algorithm that used their non-public pricing and occupancy data and their STR and Demand360 data to generate supra-competitive pricing and occupancy "decisions;"
- They marketed the fully automated manner in which the pricing algorithm was designed to and did work to set room rates without human intervention for clients including Extended Stay Hotel Defendants;
- They promoted the consistent and widespread adoption of the pricing algorithm's pricing and occupancy "decisions" by clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants;
- They communicated each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant's use of the pricing algorithm and best pricing practices and guidelines to each other through various means and settings; and
- They established and coordinated various technological and personal mechanisms that monitored and reinforced Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' consistent and continuous adoption of the pricing algorithm's pricing and occupancy "decisions."

621. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants acted as spokes of this anticompetitive conspiracy by taking various acts related to the G3 RMS pricing algorithm, including the following:

- They knowingly and intentionally used the same third-party pricing algorithm that each of their co-defendants were using;
- They communicated with their co-defendants about and otherwise were made aware of their co-defendants' use of the same third-party pricing algorithm that they were using;

- They knowingly submitted their own non-public pricing and supply data and their own STR and Demand360 data to the same third-party pricing algorithm to which their co-defendants were submitting their own corresponding data;
- They knowingly received the same type of supra-competitive pricing and occupancy “decisions” generated by the pricing algorithm that their co-defendants were receiving;
- They understood that pricing and occupancy “decisions” they were receiving from the pricing algorithm were based on the non-public pricing and occupancy data and STR and Demand360 data they and their co-defendants were providing to the algorithm;
- They understood that their co-defendants knew that the pricing and occupancy “decisions” they each were receiving from the algorithm were based on the non-public pricing and occupancy data and STR and Demand360 data they and their co-defendants were providing to the algorithm;
- They knowingly set their room rates and occupancy levels by accepting the same type of pricing and occupancy “decisions” that their co-defendants were receiving and accepting;
- They understood that their co-defendants were knowingly setting their room rates and occupancy levels based on the same type of pricing and occupancy “decisions” that they were receiving;
- They monitored the current room rates and occupancy levels of each co-defendant through current room rate and occupancy level data feeds provided by the pricing algorithm;
- They understood that their co-defendants also were monitoring their own current room rates and occupancy levels through current room rate and occupancy level data feeds provided by the pricing algorithm;

- They utilized various technological and personal mechanisms that enabled them to monitor and reinforce their consistent and continuous adoption of the pricing algorithm's pricing and occupancy "decisions;"
- They understood that their co-defendants utilized various technological and personal mechanisms that enabled them to monitor and reinforce their consistent and continuous adoption of the pricing algorithm's pricing and occupancy "decisions;"
- They knowingly shared their competitively sensitive information, including current pricing and occupancy data, with each other through their shared use of the G3 RMS; and
- They engaged in improper information sharing through meetings and communications they had with personnel from IDEaS and other Extended Stay Hotel Defendants at various venues and times, including at industry conferences and events, to discuss pricing strategies and practices related to the G3 RMS.

622. In sum, Defendants operated an anticompetitive scheme (a) premised on Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' knowing and intentional use of, and submission of non-public business data to, the same third-party pricing algorithm and (b) reinforced through other coordinated conduct and communications between and among Defendants. This alleged anticompetitive scheme has had the purpose and effect of setting guest room prices at supra-competitive levels and setting occupancy rates at artificially suppressed levels during the class period nationwide and in the Relevant Markets.

G. Defendants' Conspiracy Has Produced No Pro-Competitive Benefits.

623. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme was intended to and did benefit Defendants at the expense of competition and consumers alike.

624. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme has neither benefitted competition nor produced pro-competitive effects in the nation as a whole or in any of the Relevant Markets.

625. While Defendants' misconduct has benefitted Defendants by artificially increasing their own guest room rates, revenues, and profits, it has had the opposite effect on consumers who have subsidized Defendants' windfall by paying artificially inflated rates to rent an artificially restricted supply of guest rooms as well as the competitive process in general.

626. While Defendants' misconduct may have increased their operational efficiencies by saving them time, labor costs, and other internal resources, it has made it more difficult or impossible for consumers to identify or secure reasonable rates for guest rooms offered by their co-defendants.

627. Assuming any pro-competitive benefits from Defendants' misconduct exist (they do not), they would be *de minimis* in nature and could not outweigh the significant and ongoing anticompetitive effects that it has caused across the nation and in the Relevant Markets.

H. Economists, Academics and Regulators Recognize That Defendants' Conduct is Blatantly Anticompetitive.

628. Legal scholars, antitrust regulators, and economists studying the issue have concluded that competitors' use of a shared pricing algorithm to set prices in the manner in which Defendants have done so here produces the same type of anticompetitive effects that have occurred here.

629. Competition law professors Ariel Ezrachi and Maurice Stucke have written extensively on the subject. In their May 2017 paper titled *Algorithmic Collusion: Problems and Counter-Measures*, they discussed "how in an online environment a hub-and-spoke [price-fixing conspiracy] framework may emerge when sellers use the same algorithm or the same data pool to determine price." In particular:

An industry-wide use of a single algorithm, which competitors use to determine the market price or react to market changes, would result in de-facto hub-and-spoke structure, as the market behavior of the competitors aligns due to the use of a similar "brain" to determine their price strategy. These effects intensify when sellers use the same data pool and are privy to vast volumes of data. Hub-and spoke structures may therefore be observed at the input level (data) and the output level (algorithm).

630. The law professors went on to note this situation playing out in connection with gas stations using the same third-party analytics provider to determine fuel prices. The professors concluded that “[t]his anecdotal example supports the assertion that as competitors use a single hub – a single provider for algorithmic pricing – one may expect, in markets susceptible to tacit collusion, greater alignment of pricing decisions and higher prices overall.”

631. Federal regulators similarly have sounded the alarm. In 2017, Maureen Ohlhausen, the then-acting Chair of the Federal Trade Commission, discussed why multiple competitors who use the same third-party firm to set prices is just as anticompetitive as a prototypical price-fixing conspiracy:

What if algorithms are not used in such a clearly illegal way, but instead effectively become a clearing house for confidential pricing information? Imagine a group of competitors sub-contracting their pricing decisions to a common, outside agent that provides algorithmic pricing services. Each firm communicates its pricing strategy to the vendor, and the vendor then programs its algorithm to reflect the firm’s pricing strategy. But because the same outside vendor now has confidential price strategy information from multiple competitors, it can program its algorithm to maximize industry-wide pricing. In effect, the firms themselves don’t directly share their pricing strategies, but that information still ends up in common hands, and that shared information is then used to maximize market-wide prices. Again, this is fairly familiar territory for antitrust lawyers, and we even have an old-fashioned term for it, the hub-and-spoke conspiracy. Just as the antitrust laws do not allow competitors to exchange competitively sensitive information directly in an effort to stabilize or control industry pricing, they also prohibit using an intermediary to facilitate the exchange of confidential business information. Let’s just change the terms of the hypothetical slightly to understand why. Everywhere the word ‘algorithm’ appears, please just insert the words ‘a guy named Bob.’ Is it ok for a guy named Bob to collect confidential price strategy information from all the participants in a market, and then tell everybody how they should price? If it isn’t ok for a guy named Bob to do it, then it probably isn’t ok for an algorithm to do it either.

632. Economists who have studied competitors’ use of shared pricing algorithms in concentrated markets to set pricing confirm the anti-competitive effects that this conduct produces in general and that has occurred here in particular.

633. In a March 2021 paper titled *Autonomous Algorithmic Collusion: Economic Research and Policy Implications*, a team of economists studied the impact that using pricing algorithms could have on competition. In doing so, they addressed the anticompetitive consequences of competitors using the same third-party algorithm to set prices:

Algorithmic pricing can also affect competition if a single intermediary software provider sells their product to multiple competitors. Such adoption could lead to hub-and-spoke (where the provider acts as the hub of the sellers, Ezrachi and Stucke 2015) or parallel-use scenarios, with competitors coordinating to higher prices by delegating choices or relaying information to the same third party. These concerns are warranted by the statements and observed behaviour of software providers. Some providers promote their products by suggesting that they optimize for long-term revenues and avoid price wars.

The conduct attributed to the software providers—encouraging competitors to use their algorithms to “optimize” revenue and avoid undercutting each other on price—is what Cendyn has successfully promoted and enabled Casino-Hotel Defendants to do. It also is conduct frequently observed in traditional horizontal price-fixing conspiracies.

634. A March 28, 2023 paper titled *Coordinated vs. Efficient Pricing: The Impact of Algorithmic Pricing on Multifamily Rental Market* by two professors at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School of Business examined the impact of algorithmic pricing on the U.S. multifamily rental housing market from 2005 to 2019, with a focus on RealPage’s apartment unit pricing algorithm software.

635. In the paper, economist Sophie Calder-Wang and computer scientist Gi Heung Kim began by discussing how this software—which appears to function in a substantially similar way as the G3 RMS—works. The professors “were able to obtain a copy of presentation slides made in 2014 that showcases the inner workings of one of the software, RealPage’s YieldStar,” and reported what they observed:

The most notable point is that the software estimates demand elasticity and forecasts dynamic demand at the bedroom-level based on lease length and renewal probability by fully utilizing selected competitors’ prices and vacancies.... [The interface] shows the dashboard views for

a property manager that displays price recommendations made by the software. All of this information is purely for providing data points to manager and the cognitive burden for a manager to act on this myriad of information is minimal; a manager can simply click either the 'Accept Rates' or the 'Review Rates' (if something seems so out of place) button located on both top and bottom of the table. ProPublica reports that managers accept recommended rents up to 90% of the time.

The pricing software both reacts to changes in market conditions and heavily utilizes the detailed, high-frequency data of competitors down to the granularity of daily prices for individual units. The question is then, where do they get the data from?... [I]s almost certain that Yieldstar utilizes its own clients' data to maximize other clients' profits[.]

636. After conducting an empirical analysis of the relevant data, the economists presented several findings on the effects of algorithmic pricing software adoptions on apartment rents:

- *First*, the algorithm's "adopters exhibit a more responsive pricing function to the changes in local demand conditions," resulting in higher rents and lower occupancy levels "during the boom" periods.
- *Second*, "across markets, higher levels of penetration" of algorithm use "lead to higher rents," a "pattern" that "is robust across time-periods, market definitions, and regression specifications." While they found this to be true for algorithm adopters, they also found this to be the case market-wide, including for non-adopters, in markets where the adopters had sufficiently high market share.
- *Third*, the observed impacts can "be consistent with the pattern of coordinated pricing, shown by the empirical pattern of price increase and quantity restriction of the non-adopters as well as the previous theoretical and empirical work on algorithmic pricing."

637. Landlords' increasing use of RealPage in certain markets to set pricing and the resulting rise in multi-family unit rents parallels what has happened with extended stay hotels nationally and in the Relevant Markets. While firms in these respective industries have used the respective pricing

algorithm for multiple years, the resulting anticompetitive effects in each industry have occurred in the respective markets during periods of relative economic prosperity and when colluding competitors have possessed sufficient collective market power. Further, this conduct has increased prices market-wide, not just those of the participating firms.

638. Because the apartment unit pricing algorithm-centered conduct discussed above, which bears substantially similarity to Defendants' pricing algorithm-centered conduct, is so nakedly anticompetitive, the U.S. Department of Justice's Antitrust Division recently intervened to file a statement in a pending class action challenging the landlords' conduct to assert that competitors' knowing use of the same pricing algorithm to set prices should be scrutinized under the per se illegal standard.

639. *In re RealPage Rental Software Antitrust Litigation*, Case No. 3:23-MD-3071 (M.D. Tenn.), is a closely analogous pending antitrust class action premised on competitors' shared use of a single pricing algorithm to set apartment unit rental prices in various concentrated markets across the country. Defendants moved to dismiss the claims by arguing, among other things, that the plaintiffs failed to adequately allege a Sherman Act Section 1 violation.

640. On November 15, 2023, the DOJ filed a Statement of Interest and supporting memorandum of law addressing the plaintiffs' claim that the alleged scheme was per se unlawful and agreeing with the plaintiffs that the alleged misconduct should be analyzed under this standard. The DOJ asserted that the defendants' alleged conduct should be assessed under the per se illegal standard:

Taking the allegations set forth in the complaints as true, the alleged scheme meets the legal criteria for per se unlawful price fixing. Although not every use of an algorithm to set price qualifies as a per se violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, it is per se unlawful when, as alleged here, competitors knowingly combine their sensitive, nonpublic pricing and supply information in an algorithm that they rely upon in making pricing decisions, with the knowledge and expectation that other competitors will do the same.

Dkt. 628 at 15.

641. The DOJ noted that “[p]rice fixing, one of the supreme evil[s] of antitrust, is the prototypical example of per se unlawful conduct,” and “[t]he analysis is no different simply because a software algorithm is involved.” Dkt. 628 at 15. It further underscored that technological advances, including sophisticated pricing algorithms akin to the Rainmaker platform, are expressly contemplated and covered by the broad language of Section 1 of the Sherman Act:

As technology has evolved, so too have methods of price fixing. In 1890, a price-fixing conspiracy might have manifested with a formal handshake in a clandestine meeting. The proliferation of fax machines, emails, text messages, and inter-company chat platforms has presented new means of unlawfully acting in concert oceans away. While these methods might have been unimaginable to the robber barons whose conduct necessitated and inspired the Sherman Act, under Section 1, “the machinery employed by a combination for price-fixing is immaterial.” Section 1 applies to collaborations that eliminate independent decisionmaking—however they have been brought about.

Id. at 1.

642. “Particularly relevant here,” the DOJ argued, “the Supreme Court has long condemned as per se unlawful agreements to use the same formula underlying price policies, which includes use of the same pricing algorithm.” *Id.* at 18 (internal quotations omitted). “Courts have also recognized,” the DOJ commented, “that price fixing can be accomplished through means other than agreeing to the final price.” *Id.* Applying this governing law to the factual allegations, the DOJ concluded that the challenged conduct, if proven, would amount to per se illegal horizontal price-fixing. *Id.*

643. “Importantly,” the DOJ noted, “the alleged scheme constitutes price fixing regardless of whether competing landlords ever communicated with one another about prices.” *Id.* at 21. “[I]t suffices to show that RealPage proposed the price-fixing scheme to competing landlords, who were each aware that its competitors were also being invited to participate in the scheme, and the

competitors adhered to it—generating a common understanding among the competitors that they would increase prices collectively by using RealPage.” *Id.*

644. The DOJ also dispatched with defendants’ arguments against per se treatment. The defendants’ argument that the challenged conduct was “vertical in nature” failed. As the DOJ noted, “RealPage’s participation in the conspiracy does not vitiate per se treatment; competitors cannot simply get around antitrust liability by acting through a third-party intermediary.” Dkt. 628 at 18 (internal quotations omitted). “The key feature of the alleged scheme is that it eliminates separate pricing decisions by competing landlords—thus establishing a horizontal agreement.” *Id.* Consequently, courts “have repeatedly found horizontal conspiracies to be per se unlawful even if a vertical related entity is involved.” *Id.* at 19. In the words of one federal appellate court, as the DOJ noted, “if there is a horizontal agreement between [competitors], there is no reason why others joining that conspiracy must be competitors.” *Id.* (internal quotations omitted).

645. The *RealPage* defendants’ argument that the algorithm “recommends, rather than mandates, certain prices,” was immaterial, per the DOJ, because the plaintiffs alleged that the algorithm provider encouraged the landlords to accept its pricing recommendations and that the landlords “outsourced” pricing decisions to the algorithm provider. Dkt. 628 at 21. “Even putting these allegations aside,” moreover, “courts have often applied the per se rule even though the fixed prices were not mandatory.” *Id.* The bottom line was that “the challenged price-fixing scheme disrupted the competitive process,” and as “long as the evidence shows a mutual understanding among the competing landlords to use RealPage’s prices as a starting point, the scheme is unlawful under Section 1.” *Id.*

646. The *RealPage* defendants’ argument that the challenged conduct was not price fixing and thus undeserving of per se scrutiny because courts purportedly “have little experience evaluating whether use of revenue management software is unlawful under Section 1” fared no better in DOJ’s

view. Dkt. 628 at 22. Established precedent holds that the RealPage defendants cannot shield themselves from the consequences of colluding simply because they do so through a software program. *Id.* at 21-22. “Indeed,” the DOJ remarked, “courts are not permitted to examine the economic justification of ... particular application[s] of the per se rule against price fixing.” *Id.* at 22 (internal quotations omitted).

647. The DOJ concluded by stating that “[t]here is no more established per se rule in antitrust than the per se rule against horizontal price fixing,” and that “[s]ince the alleged price-fixing scheme falls within that established category, the per se rule applies.”

648. Although the *RealPage* court did not adopt the per se standard of analysis at the outset of the case when denying the defendants’ motions to dismiss after applying the rule of reason standard, that court cautioned that it was merely holding that “at this phase of the case”—*i.e.*, on the pleadings alone—early application of the per se standard had not yet been established. Dkt. 690 at 45–46. Far from rejecting the DOJ’s position that the per se standard should attach to a hub-and-spoke conspiracy involving pricing algorithms like the one at issue, the *RealPage* court left the question for a later stage in that litigation. *Id.*

649. The DOJ and U.S. Federal Trade Commission have made similar arguments in joint statements of interest they have filed in similar class actions challenging competitors’ knowing use of a common third party pricing algorithm to set prices for apartment units and casino-hotel guest rooms. *See* Statement of Interest of the United States (Dkt. 96), *Cornish-Adebiyi v. Caesars Entertainment, Inc.*, No. 23-cv-02536-KMW-EAP (D.N.J. Mar. 28, 2024); Statement of Interest of the United States (Dkt. 149), *Duffy v. Yardi*, No. 2:23-cv-01391 (W.D. Wa. Mar. 1, 2024).

650. The bottom line is that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ knowing and intentional use of the G3 RMS to set guest room rates, enabled and facilitated by the coordination and support of IDEaS and SAS, has produced anticompetitive effects nationally and in the Relevant Markets by

causing Class members to pay artificially inflated prices for rooms rented directly from Extended Stay Hotel Defendants. This misconduct is illegal under both the per se and rule of reason standards.

I. Defendants' Anticompetitive Scheme Constitutes Parallel Conduct That is Facially Anticompetitive.

651. Defendants' knowing and intentional use of the same third-party pricing algorithm to govern their respective pricing strategies and set their respective room rates constitutes the sort of common plan and course of action that unreasonably restrains competition and violates the federal antitrust laws.

652. The type of "plus factor" analysis that courts often conduct to assess the plausibility of claims where the alleged collusion relies on circumstantial evidence is not necessary here. This is because Plaintiffs have alleged direct evidence of an unreasonable agreement or understanding by describing with particularity the common plan and course of conduct centered on the coordinated adoption of the G3 RMS to set prices that Defendants formed and operated.

653. Indeed, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' willing entry and continued participation in the alleged anticompetitive scheme represents parallel conduct that is facially anticompetitive without the need to analyze any "plus factors."

654. But even if the Court determines that a "plus factor" analysis is required in this case, multiple "plus factors" exist that further demonstrate the plausibility of Plaintiffs' claims. These are discussed below.

J. The Relevant Markets Possess Characteristics That Make Them Susceptible to the Effective Collusion That Has Occurred.

655. The Relevant Markets possesses multiple factual enhancements or "plus factors" that, when considered with Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' consciously parallel conduct described above, render them susceptible to collusion and thus make the formation, maintenance, and efficacy of a cartel more likely.

656. The Relevant Markets are characterized by at least the following “plus factors:” (1) motive to conspire; (2) actions against interest; and (3) traditional conspiracy evidence.

1. Defendants Had the Motive to Conspire.

657. Defendants had the motive to conspire given the structural features of the markets and the financial difficulties Extended Stay Hotel Defendants faced in the years immediately preceding the class period.

658. **Structural Features.** The Relevant Markets possess structural characteristics that are common in industries plagued by collusion: (a) high entry barriers; (b) high market concentration; (c) lack of reasonable substitutes; and (d) product fungibility.

659. High Entry Barriers. New entrants to the Relevant Markets face high entry barriers.

660. The most prohibitive cost is the large amount of upfront capital costs and associated fees it takes to open an extended stay hotel property. Capital expenditures exceeding many millions of dollars are needed to acquire or build and maintain a modern property with the necessary amenities to compete for and retain extended stay hotel guests.

661. According to numerous industry participants, it costs about \$120,000 per guest room on average to build an economy extended stay hotel, about \$170,000 per guest room on average to build a mid-price extended stay hotel, and about \$260,000 per guest room to build on average to build an upscale extended stay hotel. Assuming a 120 room hotel, the costs to build a single property would amount to \$14.5 million, \$20.5 million, and \$31 million, respectively.

662. Hotel industry consultant HVS’ annual U.S. Hotel Development Cost Survey “sets forth averages of development costs in each defined lodging product category,” including “midscale extended-stay” and “upscale extended stay.” The 2023 U.S. Hotel Development Cost Survey, which “reports per-room hotel development costs based on data” obtained “from hotel projects proposed

or under construction” across the U.S. in 2021 and 2022, provides the following table containing development cost averages for properties in these two segments of the extended stay market:

	Land	Building & Site Improvements	Soft Costs	FF&E	Pre-Opening & Working Capital	Developer Fee	Total
Extended-Stay Hotels (Midscale)							
Average	\$14,712	\$107,364	\$19,454	\$17,248	\$3,417	\$4,912	\$167,107
Median	\$12,264	\$102,516	\$16,737	\$17,248	\$3,134	\$4,503	\$156,402
% of Total*	9%	66%	12%	10%	2%	2%	100%
Extended-Stay Hotels (Upscale)							
Average	\$28,277	\$162,276	\$34,373	\$21,485	\$6,694	\$7,327	\$260,431
Median	\$23,196	\$130,707	\$29,695	\$21,118	\$5,798	\$6,246	\$216,761
% of Total*	12%	64%	13%	9%	2%	2%	100%

663. If an entrant were to acquire an existing property instead of building one from the ground up, the cost to do so likely would be more expensive than building one.

664. A large upfront sum of money is not the only significant barrier to entering even a single market that prospective entrants would face. Once open, extended stay hotels face substantial ongoing costs to run the location, including maintenance costs, salaries of workers to staff the property around the clock seven days a week, property, premises liability and general commercial liability insurance, advertising and marketing costs, and taxes to local, state, and federal governments.

665. Indeed, HVS breaks down the numerous developmental costs associated with opening any type of hotel, including an extended stay hotel, in the following table:

HVS Hotel Development Cost Survey Categories	
Land	
Hard Costs and Site Improvements	
	Building costs/general contractor's bid
	Building and monument signage
	Building permits
	Contractor overhead
	Engineering costs
	Hard costs contingency
	Landscaping costs
	Parking/parking garage
	Site improvements
	Subcontractors' bids (plumbing, electrical, finishes, etc.)
Soft Costs	
	Architectural fees
	Consultants
	Financing costs (construction period interest, interest reserves, loan closing costs,
	Franchise application fee
	Holding costs before and during construction (taxes, insurance, etc.)
	Interior design fees
	Land closing costs
	Land entitlement costs
	Professional fees including accounting, consulting, legal, etc.
	Soft cost contingency
	Survey
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	
	Guestroom/guest bathroom furniture and fixtures
	Kitchen and Laundry equipment
	Public space and meeting room furniture and fixtures
	Softgoods including carpeting, drapes, room accessories
	Technology and telecommunication equipment
Pre-Opening and Working Capital	
	Operating reserves
	Pre-opening recruiting, staffing, and training
	Supply inventories (linen, operating supplies, initial purchases, etc.)
	Technical services fees
Developer Fee	

666. To successfully compete against larger and more established extended stay hotel companies with individual properties across multiple markets like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants, moreover, a new entrant also would be up against the substantial sales, marketing, management, and operational experience, and reputational advantage that its competitors would bring to bear.

667. High Market Concentration. The Relevant Markets are highly concentrated.

668. Markets in which a relatively small number of firms provide a relevant good or service collectively possess high market shares are ripe for effective collusion to occur. This is because

forming, maintaining, enforcing, and concealing a common anticompetitive scheme is easier when fewer firms who are collective ability to impact pricing in a market are involved.

669. As detailed above, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants collectively possess a dominant share across the nation including in each Relevant Market. In particular, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants currently supply about 61% of extended stay hotel guest rooms nationwide, and they currently supply between 50% and 81% of extended stay hotel guest rooms in each Relevant Market respectively.

670. Lack of Reasonable Substitutes. No reasonable substitutes are available to consumers in the Relevant Markets. This makes the demand for extended stay hotel guest room rentals in these markets relatively inelastic and the consumers' ability to escape the effects of an anticompetitive conspiracy in such markets more difficult than otherwise.

671. Inelastic demand means that when the price for a product or service increases, consumers' buying habits stay about the same, and when the price for a product or service decreases, consumers' buying habits also remain relatively unchanged.

672. Extended stay hotel guests in each Relevant Market have limited, if any, low-cost alternatives to renting extended stay hotel guest rooms from Extended Stay Hotel Defendants or other lodging providers due to the unique product offering that extended stay hotels offer. Consequently, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants can impose, and have imposed, small yet significant non-transitory increases (of 5% for at least one year) for guest room rentals without losing a meaningfully number of guests to other types of lodging. Consequently, no reasonable substitutes exist to effectively discipline Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' anticompetitive scheme.

673. Product Fungibility. Guest rooms that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants offer for rent to consumers are relatively interchangeable with each other within each segment. In markets where a

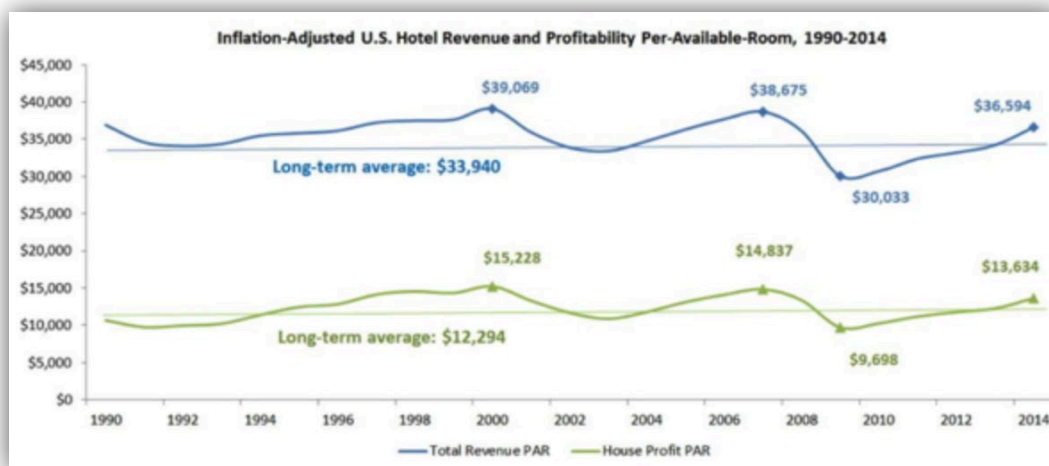
product is relatively interchangeable across different producers, producers compete for consumers' business largely or primarily on the basis of price.

674. When controlling for guest room and hotel features across extended stay hotels like size, features, and amenities within a given segment (i.e., economy, mid-price, and upscale), the relevant product is relatively fungible. Guests choose to stay at extended stay hotels that provide comparable offerings within these general categories.

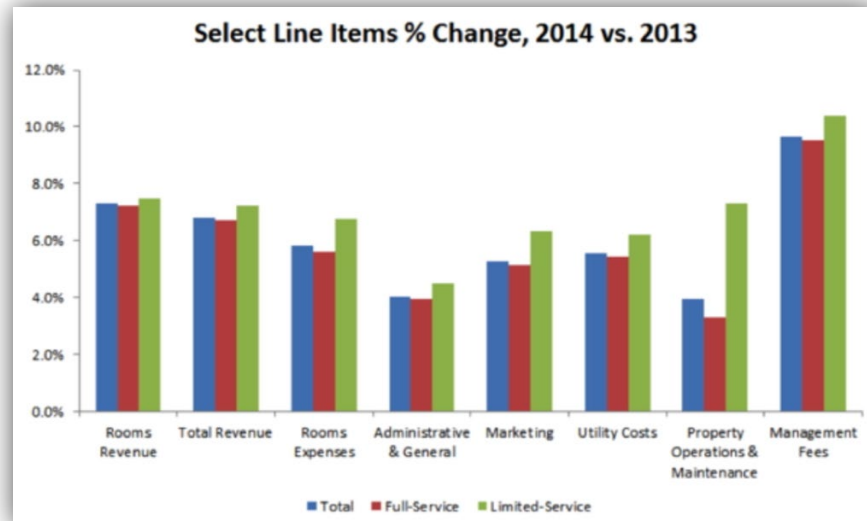
675. **Incentive to Collude.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants experienced disappointing financial returns in the years immediately preceding the class period that incentivized them to form and operate their anticompetitive scheme that has continued to this day.

676. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' financial downturn coincided with, and largely was caused by, the Great Recession. The sub-prime mortgage crisis plunged the U.S. economy into a full-blown recession from 2007 through 2010, the country's GDP did not start to return to pre-recession levels until around 2012, and the national economy did not completely recover until 2014.

677. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants experienced a meaningful downturn in revenue and profitability per available room that started in 2007 and did not reach pre-Recession levels until 2014, as illustrated by the following chart from STR Analytics:



678. Even as the hotel industry began to recover its footing in 2014, costs associated with running extended stay hotels (a type of “limited-service” hotel) were increasing at a proportionally higher rate than full-service hotels, as shown by the following STR Analytics chart:



679. Between 2007 and 2014, important developments occurred that were motivated by and meant to remedy the financial difficulties that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants were experiencing. Pricing Algorithm Defendants jointly developed and refined the G3 RMS. IDEaS and Hilton executed a development partnership for the G3 RMS in which Hilton would exclusively pilot the new product across parts of its portfolio, including its extended stay hotel brands. And IDEaS and Hilton jointly announced and promoted the release of the G3 RMS to the other Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

680. These developments served as the foundation for the anticompetitive scheme that would bring sustained improvement to Extended Stay Hotel Defendants’ financial fortunes in the extended stay hotel market in the years to come.

681. By the start of the class period, the U.S. economy had regained its financial footing, a critical mass of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants had fully deployed the G3 RMS across their extended stay hotels, and the extended stay hotel guest room rates and revenues of these companies and the

Extended Stay Hotel Defendants that would join them had begun a period of sustained uplift nationally and in the Relevant Markets.

682. Thus, Defendants had the financial motive, sufficient collective market power, and economic tailwinds to take full advantage of the G3 RMS pursuant to their common plan to charge supra-competitive guest room rates to customers just as IDeaS had promised.

2. Defendants Acted Against Their Independent Self-Interests.

683. By raising guest room rates in accordance with the G3 RMS' pricing "decisions," Extended Stay Hotel Defendants and their co-conspirators took actions that would have been against their individual economic self-interests in the absence of coordination.

684. Fundamental principles of economics, which a critical mass of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants abandoned in pricing their guest rooms once the class period started and which the remaining Extended Stay Hotel Defendants later would abandon after joining the scheme, support this conclusion. If only one or two Extended Stay Hotel Defendants would have used the G3 RMS to set their guest rooms' rental rates in the Relevant Markets in the but-for world, then the critical mass of non-G3 RMS extended stay hotels who continued to set their prices independently would have undercut the G3 RMS-affiliated hotels on guest room rates, filled a proportionately higher share of their guest rooms, and received greater overall revenue than the G3 RMS-affiliated competitors. This is how the market would have worked during the class period but for Defendants' conspiracy.

685. In addition, a rational Extended Stay Hotel Defendant would not have shared its properties' sensitive pricing and occupancy data with a third party to use in generating pricing "decisions" for that defendant's competitors unless that defendant knew that they were doing the same thing and understood that it also would benefit from such information sharing.

686. There are no pro-competitive market factors that can explain and justify the increase in guest room rates and revenues that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants each have obtained from their extended stay hotels during the class period.

3. Multiple Forms of Traditional Conspiracy Evidence Exist.

687. Finally, numerous categories of facts exist tending to show collusion: (a) the conspirators' adoption of a common course of action; (b) a radical change in business practice by the conspirators; (c) opportunities for the conspirators to conspire; (d) exchange of competitively sensitive information among conspirators; and (e) a pending governmental investigation into similar conduct.

688. **Common Plan and Course of Conduct.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants adopted a common plan and course of conduct involving the same use of the same pricing algorithm product to set their respective guest room rates and occupancy levels during the class period.

689. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants knew that they each were doing the same thing. Pricing Algorithm Defendants made it known within the industry that each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant used their pricing algorithm products like the G3 RMS during the class period. Pricing Algorithm Defendants did so with their own marketing materials targeting the hospitality industry and the extended stay hotel market, in industry publications that they knew Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' executives, managers, and revenue management staff regularly read, and at industry conferences and client summits that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants attended. Certain Extended Stay Hotel Defendants also touted their use of the G3 RMS, as well as other IDaaS and SAS revenue management products, through customer testimonials that Pricing Algorithm Defendants then used to market to other hotel companies like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

690. Furthermore, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants knew that their collective use of the same pricing algorithm would be effective. In addition to receiving statements from Pricing Algorithm Defendants that increased revenue would come to a hotel clients following their implementation of

the G3 RMS, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have had access to and reviewed each other's regulatory filings and financial reports, earnings and investor calls, and industry analyst and consultant commentaries, articles, and reports. These communications and documents contained information on key financial data points, such as guest room rates, occupancy levels, and revenues of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants as well as the broader market, that Defendants reviewed to receive confirmation that their scheme was working.

691. **Change in Business Practice.** Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' knowing shared use of the G3 RMS to price extended stay hotel guest rooms, with the encouragement and assistance of Pricing Algorithm Defendants, represents a marked change from the "heads in beds" strategy they previously employed to price extended stay hotel guest rooms.

692. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct—collectively using a single third-party pricing algorithm product to set their extended stay hotel properties' guest room rates while keeping their sub-optimal occupancy rates stable despite increased consumer demand—has turned the industry's well-established business model on its head.

693. By adopting this new cooperative pricing approach, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants eliminated a major competitive tool. They risked that any single Extended Stay Hotel Defendant would either continue to offer cheaper guest room rental rates or substantially cheat after joining the conspiracy by cutting guest room rental rates to increase occupancy levels. Either outcome would render the conspiracy ineffective.

694. The most reasonable explanation for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' radical business strategy change and resulting impact on the market is collusion.

695. **Opportunities to Conspire.** Defendants had ample opportunity to implement, maintain, and enforce their anticompetitive scheme during the class period.

696. Pricing Algorithm Defendants discussed Extended Stay Hotel Defendants' common pricing strategies and revenue practices with individual Extended Stay Hotel Defendants through their respective relevant personnel. Defendants' key employees also attended various relevant industry gatherings, and conferences where the topics of revenue management and particular products like the G3 RMS were discussed. And Extended Stay Hotel Defendants are members of multiple relevant trade associations where issues of common concern impacting finances and profitability are discussed outside of public view.

697. *First*, each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant's relevant executives, managers, and other employees with revenue management duties regularly met and communicated with multiple members of their respective IDEaS client teams during the class period. On these occasions, IDEaS staff discussed with the respective Extended Stay Hotel Defendant's employees best practices and guidelines for using the G3 RMS to optimize guest room prices and maximize revenue. Each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant received substantially similar instruction and advice from its respective assigned IDEaS Client Care Team staff and Success Manager.

698. *Second*, Defendants' relevant personnel attended numerous private industry meetings during the class period where the topics of revenue management in general and IDEaS and SAS revenue management products and pricing practices in particular were discussed at length.

699. IDEaS tells clients like Extended Stay Hotel Defendants to "[m]eet with your IDEaS partners in person at one of the many events we sponsor or attend each year." Two major events that IDEaS holds each year for clients are the IDEaS Converge Hospitality Revenue Summit and the Discover Live IDEaS User Conference. The purpose of these "two client events," IDEaS states, is "to foster [its] user community."

700. The IDEaS Converge Hospitality Revenue Summit is multi-day summit attended by hundreds of global hospitality executives and revenue leaders and sponsored by IDEaS business

partners including Amadeus and STR. According to IDeaS, the summit delivers networking opportunities, education, and business growth strategies, all of which are focused on revenue management technology. Discussion topics include trends, insights and best practices on optimizing pricing and revenue and advanced forecasting and analytics. The summits also feature detailed discussions about how Pricing Algorithm Defendants' own products and services, including the G3 RMS, can be used to generate maximal revenue.

701. The 2022 Converge Hospitality Revenue Summit was held in New York City in late July. This event featured speakers from some of the top innovators in the hospitality industry and client discussion panels moderated by IDeaS' leaders, according to an IDeaS press release. "Selected IDeaS clients shared their own unique success stories and provided the audience with testimonials about how they have leveraged IDeaS to assist them throughout the challenges of the past several years," the release noted. Attendees "were also provided with insights and best practices on optimizing multi-unit revenue management performance; the power of analytics and how best prices are determined; [and] advanced forecasting beyond rooms[.]"

702. The IDeaS press release discussing the 2022 Converge Hospitality Revenue Summit also contained quotes from its personnel praising the summit for enabling attendees to gather and discuss how they collectively would "continue to shape the future of hospitality." IDeaS Chief Client Officer David Warman said:

We couldn't be prouder to host such an influential group of hospitality leaders for our annual client summit, including the incredible keynote speakers who shared their expertise with our audience. We appreciate the opportunity to provide insight into IDeaS' ongoing innovations and new service offerings and directly engage with our clients as we continue to shape the future of hospitality—together.

703. The 2023 Converge Hospitality Revenue Summit was a "sold-out event" that occurred in London in late July. This event "was attended by more than 200 global hospitality executives and delivered two days of networking opportunities, education, and strategies for business growth and a

look at the future of revenue management (RM) technology,” as an IDeaS press release carried by industry outlets noted. The release quoted one hotel client representative attendee, who stated that “I love the intimacy, the quality of the attendees and partners, and the networking opportunities are a great way to connect on the future of hospitality.”

704. At the 2023 Converge Hospitality Revenue Summit, the IDeaS press release further noted that “IDeaS’ revenue technology leaders spoke about the value of moving toward a holistic approach to total revenue management and profit optimization” and gave “practical examples of how clients use” particular features of the G3 RMS. On this topic, IDeaS President, Co-Founder, and Chief Scientist Ravi Mehrotra said:

Our mission has been, and always will be, to challenge ourselves, our partners and the industry to innovate forward. The feedback from our clients and the revenue community we have created is critical to that innovation. The evolution of our software is dependent on the valuable feedback we receive from our community. We are very grateful to have had the opportunity to converse and share insights with these leaders and look forward to seeing them next year at Converge 2024.

IDeaS Co-Founder, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Technology Officer Sanjay Nagalia highlighted the “strong showing of global hospitality leaders at this event,” while commenting on IDeaS’ “significant investments in our foundational software solutions with an eye of the ever-changing market requirements of our industry.”

705. Two Converge Hospitality Revenue Summits have been scheduled for 2024. One recently convened in Miami, Florida at the Mandarin Oriental from July 23-24, 2024, and another will occur in Bangkok, Thailand at The Peninsula Bangkok from November 4-5, 2024. IDeaS has told its clients to “join 300+ global hospitality executives to discuss the future of revenue management” at these summits, where it will “show [attendees] how unified strategies and empowered teams can unlock unprecedented revenue growth.”

706. The agenda for the 2024 Converge Hospitality Revenue Summit in Miami states that this event kicked off with a “popular networking event” for “IDeaS clients” to “[e]njoy cocktails” and honor various IDeaS “client innovators and partners.” Interspersed with “networking breaks,” various presentations included: “Partner Perspectives: The State of the Industry,” “New Frontiers in Advanced Optimization,” which promised that attendees would “gain valuable insights into how hotels “can effectively optimize pricing to maximize revenue, enhance profitability, and navigate uncertain market conditions with confidence;” and “The Power of Precision Forecasting: Elevating Profitability One Percentage Point at a Time,” which promised to “explore the state of hotel forecasting, why focusing on rooms revenue is not enough, and how hotels are improving total revenue forecasting practices.” The event finished with a “closing reception” on the final evening.

707. IDeaS provides a “Business Justification Letter” for those interested in attending its Converge Hospitality Revenue Summits. The letter states that the “event will bring together a global community of top hotel leaders, hospitality technologists,” and others that “will help me expand my knowledge in these areas to help elevate my expertise and increase our total revenue and profit potential.” “As an intended outcome,” the letter adds, “I will be better equipped to present strategies and plans that will facilitate productive change to influence transformation within our organization.”

708. The Discovery Live IDeaS User Conference is an annual gathering held over multiple days that hundreds of IDeaS hotel clients attend. IDeaS states that the event provides “opportunity for participants to learn from each other, explore new platform capabilities, share ideas, and ask questions of the IDeaS expert user community and industry thought leaders.”

709. The 2022 Discovery Live IDeaS User Conference was held virtually from October 18-20, 2022. As an IDeaS press release noted, the conference brought “together nearly 800 users, representing more than 9,100 properties” from across the globe “to foster a sense of community, discuss best practices, and engage with experts.” At this conference, “IDeaS’ leadership shared a vision

for how to turn data insights into action,” and “[i]ndustry thought leaders spoke about the evolving scope of revenue management and its expanded impact on commercial success.” IDeaS “partners” including Amadeus “provided key insights during Q&A panels and focused sessions,” and “IDeaS’ power users shared their experiences, key viewpoints, and successes in adopting and leveraging IDeaS technology.” Various “industry RM Experts” presented, including Craig Eister, who worked as IHG’s Vice President for Americas Revenue Management from 2010-2013 and its Senior Vice President for Global Revenue Management and Systems from 2013-2020 before joining IDeaS as an Area Vice President for Client Success a few months after the conference.

710. Discussing the 2022 Discovery Live IDeaS User Conference, IDeaS Chief Client Officer David Warman said that “[b]ringing together our users for three days of learning, sharing, and problem-solving was enlightening to both participants and speakers alike.” A “sampling of Discover Live participant feedback” from IDeaS client attendees follows:

- I was able to broaden my system knowledge and skills by getting to know more from the IDeaS experts, seeing best practices, and seeing things from other revenue professionals’ perspectives.
- Very good sessions, fantastic presenters sharing great content. Focused a lot on ‘expanded RM’ responsibilities e.g. total revenue management, focus on profitability, etc. Ideal to share how IDeaS application will/can help to support this learning journey and execution of those.
- This year’s event was very much focused on real-life experiences and examples which will help me in my role. I gained very useful knowledge and insights. Well done, IDeaS team.

711. Defendants also had the opportunity to collude at smaller IDeaS-sponsored gatherings that their personnel attended, such as IDeaS Thought Leadership Roundtables. At these meetings, IDeaS leaders, including those with client marketing duties, and IDeaS clients and technology partners discussed topics of purportedly common industry concern like revenue and profitability.

712. One IDEas Thought Leadership Roundtable convened on June 17, 2022, in New York City. Attendees included IDEaS President and Co-Founder Ravi Mehrotra, IDEaS Chief Evangelist and Business Development Officer Klaus Kohlmayr, STR Vice President Isaac Collazo, Sonesta Executive Vice President and President of Franchise and Development Keith Pierce, Wyndham Chief Marketing Officer Lisa Checchio, and Choice Chief Marketing Officer Robert McDowell. STR's Collazo gave a presentation on the industry's financial health from a statistical perspective. Wyndham's Checchio highlighted franchisees' "expectations that we're going to help them control costs," and Choice's "McDowell said it is up to brands to help owners and operators cut costs." Drilling down on hotels' common costs, Checchio noted that "the most expensive thing is labor," and that "[o]n a percentage basis, the rates we are paying for housekeepers and front desk (staff) have gone up compared to some other industries[.]"

713. Another Thought Leadership IDEaS Roundtable occurred on June 27, 2023, in New York City. Attendees included IDEaS Chief Sales and Growth Officer Russ Stanziale, Wyndham Global Head of Revenue Vikram Pradhan, Sonesta Chief Development Officer Brian Quinn, Aimbridge Hospitality Chief Financial Officer Thomas Song, and American Hospitality & Lodging Association President and Chief Executive Officer Chip Rogers. The panelists discussed "current hospitality statistics," including occupancy, ADR and other performance metrics as well as labor costs.

714. Defendants had additional opportunity to discuss and maintain their anticompetitive scheme at various trade association meetings that their relevant personnel attended during the class period, including ones convened by the Extended Stay Lodging Association, the American Hotel & Lodging Association, and Hospitality Sales and Marketing Association International.

715. All Extended Hotel Defendants are members of the Extended Stay Lodging Association ("ESLA").

716. According to the ESLA website, this trade association is “one of its kind focusing on extended stay properties within the United States.” Its “membership consists of owners/operators and vendors,” and its “focus is to bring everyone together doing business together within the hospitality and tourism industries.”

717. All Extended Stay Hotel Defendants are members of the American Hotel & Lodging Association (“AHLA”), and IDEaS technology partners STR and Amadeus are among the association’s Partner sponsors.

718. AHLA calls itself “the singular voice representing every segment of the hotel industry including major chains, independent hotels, management companies, REIT’s, bed and breakfasts, industry partners and more.” The association hosts events throughout the year at locations across the country.

719. All Defendants are members of the Hospitality Sales and Marketing Association International (“HSMIAI”).

720. HSMIAI is a global trade association “committed to growing business for hotels and their partners, and is the industry’s leading advocate for intelligent, sustainable hotel revenue growth.” HSMIAI “provides hotel professionals & their partners with tools, insights, and expertise to fuel sales, inspire marketing, and optimize revenue.” HSMIAI has various regional divisions, including HSMIAI Americas.

721. HSMIAI Americas’ Board Member roster includes: IDEaS Managing Director of Americas Garth Peterson; Hilton Vice President of Sales Operations, Americas Jeff Patton; IHG Senior Vice President of Commercial & Revenue Management, Americas Brian Hicks; Wyndham Vice President for Digital Commerce & Guest Engagement Michael Shiwdin; and Hyatt Vice President of Global Revenue Management Michael Klein.

722. HSAI Americas has a handful of Advisory Boards that “connect members with common interests,” including the Revenue Optimization Advisory Board.

723. The Revenue Optimization Advisory Board “advance[es] the revenue optimization discipline by providing leading education, a best practices exchange, thought leadership and networking for revenue professionals, other sales and marketing professionals, and senior management in the hospitality industry.” The Board’s Members include: Hilton Director of Revenue Management Dan Reeder; IHG Vice President of Revenue Management Stephanie Ochs; Choice Senior Director of Revenue Management, Upscale Jennifer Schneider; Wyndham Vice President of Franchise Revenue Management Services Darryl Naser; and Hyatt Vice President of Revenue Management Matt Schalk.

724. Relevant conferences and gatherings that the aforementioned trade associations convened during the class period include the AHLA’s Hospitality Show and HSMAI Americas’ Commercial Strategy Conference (previously the Revenue Optimization Conference (“ROC”).

725. The Hospitality Show, which AHLA co-organizes with the owner of *Hotel Management*, “brings together the industry’s leading minds to elevate their hotel operations and drive profitability.” “[D]elegates from across the entire hospitality ecosystem,” including “hotel brand senior executives,” “owners,” “operators,” “investors,” “management companies,” and “leading service providers,” attend this multi-day event.

726. IDEaS and each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant attended the inaugural Hospitality Show held in late June 2023 at The Venetian Las Vegas. “In addition to the trade show and networking opportunities, attendees heard from the leaders of many of the world’s top hotel companies on the main stage,” including Wyndham President & CEO Geoff Ballotti, Hyatt President & CEO Mark Hoplamazian, and Sonesta President & CEO John Murray. Other “Featured Speakers” included Hilton Chief Financial Officer and President of Global Development Kevin Jacobs, Extended Stay

America Chief Operations Officer Liz Uber, Wyndham Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer Scott Strickland, and IHG Chief Operation Officer for The Americas Jay Caiafa. “Speakers” included IDEaS Vice President for Global Marketing Mike Chuma, Amadeus Executive Vice President for Commercial North America, Hospitality Joe Ahmed Youssef, Amadeus Vice President for Business Intelligence Go-To-Market and Commercial Strategy Sara Duggan STR Senior Vice President for Sales & Marketing Vail Ross, Hyatt Technology and Innovation Lab Manager Daryl Corral, Sonesta Chief Development Officer Brian Quinn, and IHG Vice President of Operations for The Americas Colin Macdonald.

727. For the upcoming October 2024 Hospitality Show in San Antonio, Texas, Extended Stay America is one of the “Sponsors,” and a promotional video features scheduled attendees IHG Americas CEO Jolyon Bulley and STR President Amanda Hyte. Slated exhibitors and attendees include IDEaS, STR, Extended Stay America and Sonesta. The event’s schedule includes “13+ hours of networking opportunities, from evening receptions to 1:1 meetings, back-of-house tours, and more,” in addition to presentations titled “The Profitable Stay: Leveraging Technology in Hotel Ownership” and “Intentional Innovation: AI Meets ROI.”

728. HSMAI Americas’ “Commercial Strategy Conference”—purportedly representing the evolution of HSMAI’s Marketing Strategy Conference and HSMAI ROC—reflects the “convergence of marketing, revenue optimization, sales, and other commercial functions into new and evolving commercial strategy organizations inside many hotel companies.” Further, the association notes, “[t]he conference—and pre- and post-conference workshops, trainings, and roundtables—will equip commercial professionals and leaders with the skills, knowledge, and strategic vision necessary to navigate the ever-evolving landscape of hotel commercial strategy while driving profit throughout the customer journey.”

729. The 2024 HSMAI Americas' Commercial Strategy Conference was held in Charlotte, North Carolina from June 24-27. IDEaS was its sole "Preferred Partner." The conference offered two "main conference days," and one day each of "pre-" and "post-conference workshops, trainings, and roundtables."

730. The HSMAI ROC, renamed the Commercial Strategy Conference in 2023, was "where hotel revenue leaders unite for education, collaboration and innovation at the world's largest gathering of revenue professionals in the travel industry." For almost two decades," the "ROC has delivered the most compelling and comprehensive event for the hotel revenue optimization discipline, with more than 650 leading professionals coming together to address the most critical trends affecting hotels today."

731. The 2022 HSMAI ROC was held in Orlando, Florida from June 28-29. Numerous representatives from nearly all Defendants attended the conference according to the following excerpted post-conference attendee list:

Choice Hotels	Revenue Manager
Choice Hotels	Revenue Manager
Choice Hotels	Vice President, Revenue Management
Choice Hotels	Revenue Manager
Extended Stay America	VP, Sales Strategy & Operations Planning
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Senior Manager
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	VP, Global Revenue Management Operations
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Regional Director Of Revenue
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Vice President, Global Revenue Management
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Area Director of Revenue Managment
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Director, Distribution
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Corporate Revenue Senior Analyst
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	VP Revenue Management
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Assistant Director of Global RMS Support
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Director Revenue Management Systems
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	Corporate Director of Revenue Management
Hyatt Hotels Corporation	RDRM, West

IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director - Global Enterprise Sales
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director, Account Management, Americas
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	VP, Marketing and Enablement & Engagement
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Principal Solution Engineer
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director, Product Management and Product Success
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Territory Account Executive
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Manager. Solution Engineering
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Sr. Solution Consultant
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director of Sales, Western Region
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Vice President, Global Account Management
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Chief Evangelist & Development Officer
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director Industry Consulting
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Product Marketing Manager
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director, Account Management
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Principal Industry Advisor
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Senior Director, Enterprise Account Management
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Market Development Rep
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	President & Founder
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Chief Operating Officer
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Area Manager, Americas
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Account Executive
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Managing Director - Americas
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director of Sales, Mid-Atlantic
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Regional Solutions Engineer
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director of Sales,
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Area Manager, East
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director, Account Management
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Sr. Director, Product Integrations
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Regional Solutions Engineer
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	VP of Growth and Sales
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Director, Account Management
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Sr. Strategic Alliances Manager
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Field Marketing Manager, Americas
IdeaS Revenue Solutions	Sales Development Rep
IHG	Revenue Management Capabilities Development
IHG	Director, Revenue Management Transformation
IHG	Head of Global Revenue Management Operations
IHG	VP, Revenue Management
IHG	Head of Sales & Marketing Operations
IHG Hotels & Resorts	VP Global Revenue System Transformation
SAS	
SAS	
Sonesta Hotels	VP, Revenue & Distribution
Sonesta International	Chief Commercial Officer
Sonesta International	Senior Manager, Distribution & Channel Management
Sonesta International	Vice President, Channel Management & Strategic Initiatives
Sonesta International	Vice President, Revenue Management
Wyndham Hotel Group	VP, Franchise Revenue Management Services
Wyndham Hotels & Resorts	VP, Revenue Optimization

732. Defendants’ personnel attended additional relevant conferences like the Northwest Hotel Investment Forum that provided further opportunity to collude.

733. Northwest Hotel Investment Forum (“NHIF”) “has the support of the industry’s major hotel brands, who serve as NHIF’s brand sponsors.”

734. NHIF purports to be “an invitation-only, semi-annual forum for principals and executives of hotel owners, brands, management companies, developers, investors and lenders.” Its “purposes” include “provid[ing] a select-group setting for high-level industry discussions” through recurring meetings.

735. One NHIF meeting was held in October 2023. Attendees included Hilton’s Homewood Suites Global Leader Rick Colling, Ian McClure, CEO of Gulf Coast Hotel Development, a management company for various Choice MainStay Suites and WoodSpring Suites properties, and extended stay industry expert Mark Skinner of The Highland Group.

736. A November 2023 CoStar Insight article reported on the prior month’s NHIF meeting. Gulf Coast’s McClure discussed specific “average length of stay” and “occupancy” rates for extended stay hotels “if done well,” while providing his company’s managed properties’ “gross operating profit margin” range. Hilton’s “Colling said that the average length of stay for a Homewood Suites is 3.2 nights, and 44% of available suites are booked by guests staying five consecutive nights or longer,” while discussing how this brand’s “average daily rates” compared to those of “economy-class extended-stay hotels.” Industry consultant While Skinner conveyed that “the near-term risk of extended-stay hotel oversupply nationally is very low,” Colling cautioned potential market entrants, “Don’t jump in because you think you should. Jump in because you have the discipline to do it correctly.”

737. **Information Exchange.** IDeaS, with the technological assistance and support of SAS, enabled the exchange of competitively sensitive business information among Extended Stay

Hotel Defendants through the submission of their respective internal company business data and STR and Demand360 data to the G3 RMS and the G3 RMS' use of this data to generate pricing and occupancy "decisions" for these Defendants.

738. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants know that they each continuously submit their respective current, proprietary pricing and occupancy data to the same pricing algorithm. They know that the pricing algorithm collects this and other types of relevant data, including STR data and Demand360 data, from their internal management systems to develop a "complete picture of unconstrained demand and market conditions." And they know that the pricing algorithm applies sophisticated machine learning and predictive analytics to this "comprehensive dataset" to generate optimal pricing and occupancy "decisions" that they each adopt for their extended stay hotel guest rooms.

739. This conduct, separately and at a minimum, constitutes improper information sharing among competitors through a common hub. The purpose and effect of this information exchange is to raise guest room rates to levels that would not be possible absent collusion without providing any countervailing benefit to the guests paying those rates. This information exchange therefore serves as another category of evidence demonstrating collusion.

740. **Related Government Investigation.** Finally, federal antitrust regulators are criminally investigating substantially similar conduct in a related industry involving a similar set of pricing algorithm products.

741. A November 23, 2022 article from non-profit investigative news outfit *ProPublica* reported that the DOJ's Antitrust Division "has opened an investigation into whether rent-setting software made by a Texas-based real estate tech company is facilitating collusion among landlords."

742. The DOJ investigation, the *ProPublica* article noted, followed letters from Congressional leaders to antitrust regulators. The letters "raised concerns that RealPage's pricing

software could be pushing rents above competitive levels and allowing big landlords to coordinate their pricing in violation of federal antitrust laws.” A letter from Senator Amy Klobuchar, who chairs the Senate Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust and Consumer Rights, conveyed the “concern[] that the use of this rate setting software essentially amounts to a cartel to artificially inflate rental rates in multifamily residential buildings.”

743. The *ProPublica* article, which followed its initial October 15, 2022 piece on large property managers’ use of RealPage and the impact on rents in some markets, noted that RealPage’s pricing algorithm “software works by collecting information from property managers who are the company’s clients, including what rents they are able to charge tenants.” The article then stated that this “information is fed into an algorithm that then recommends prices daily for each available apartment,” and that landlord clients accepted RealPage’s recommended rents 80-90% of the time. The article went on to note that “some experts have said using private data from competitors to set rents could run afoul of antitrust laws, allowing property managers to illegally coordinate their pricing.”

744. The article then explained that the government’s current scrutiny of RealPage was driven by the relatively recent surge in apartment rents. Noting that “RealPage did not have the same reach then as it does today,” the article stated that landlords using RealPage’s algorithm have obtained increasingly high collective market shares in some markets that have coincided with their imposition of significant rent increases.

745. More recently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation raided a national corporate apartment landlord’s offices as part of the DOJ’s ongoing criminal investigation into apartment rent price-fixing through the RealPage software. According to a June 5, 2024 *Entrepreneur* article, the FBI conducted an unannounced raid of Cortland Management’s Atlanta headquarters as “part of a criminal antitrust investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) into RealPage, a \$9 billion software company that recommends rent raises on millions of housing units across the U.S.” “Per RealPage

blog posts,” the article added, Cortland “used RealPage’s algorithm to ‘ensure consistent vendor pricing for their communities from Arizona to Georgia.’”

746. Pricing Algorithm Defendants’ G3 RMS and related services operate substantially similarly to RealPage’s pricing algorithms and related services in various important ways, as discussed above, that enable their respective users to operate the similar alleged anticompetitive schemes.

747. The DOJ’s pending investigation into price-fixing in the apartment rental industry is premised on conduct that is substantially similar to that at issue here. This ongoing governmental investigation therefore constitutes additional evidence supporting the inference of an antitrust violation here.

V. FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT AND TOLLING

748. Plaintiffs and other Class members had neither actual nor constructive knowledge of the facts constituting their claims for relief. They did not discover, nor could have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence, the existence of Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme until shortly before filing this Complaint.

749. Defendants engaged in a secret and inherently self-concealing conspiracy that did not reveal facts sufficient to put Plaintiffs and other Class members on inquiry notice.

750. Defendants intentionally conducted their anticompetitive scheme outside of public scrutiny. For example:

- (a) Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have privately submitted their current, non-public pricing and supply data to Pricing Algorithm Defendants, who in turn have used the proprietary G3 RMS pricing algorithm, the technical details of which remain private, to generate confidential optimal pricing and occupancy “decisions” for each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant that they adopted;

- (b) Defendants regularly attended invitation-only industry events, including ones IDeaS held and sponsored, where revenue management, best pricing strategies and practices, and use of products like the G3 RMS, were discussed behind closed doors; and
- (c) Pricing Algorithm Defendants and individual Extended Stay Hotel Defendants had private communications and meetings to discuss revenue management and pricing practices through the use of IDeaS and SAS products like the G3 RMS.

751. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants intentionally hid from Plaintiffs and absent Class members that they set their guest room rates pursuant to pricing “decisions” generated for them by a common third-party pricing algorithm that collected and used their respective private pricing and occupancy data.

752. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants also affirmatively misrepresented to Plaintiffs and absent Class members, through omissions, half-truths, and misrepresentations, how they determined guests’ room rates.

753. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have not informed Plaintiffs and absent Class members that the prices they have paid to rent guest rooms are based on “optimal” pricing and occupancy “decisions” set by a third-party algorithm that they all use and to which they all submit sensitive business data.

754. In addition, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants have given Plaintiffs and absent Class members the false and misleading impression that they receive the “best” and “lowest” rates and enjoy significant “savings” when they book guest rooms at their extended stay hotels.

755. Hilton’s Homewood Suites’ website tells visitors looking to reserve a guest room that “[w]e’re showing the best available price per room for” the selected number of nights “based on the number of guests” selected.”

756. Extended Stay America invites website visitors interested in booking a stay at any of its hotels to obtain the “Best Available Rate.” It also tells guests that “[y]our savings increase the longer you stay” and that its “already affordable nightly rates get even lower the longer you stay with us.”

757. Sonesta website visitors interested in renting rooms at its Simply Suites or ES Suites hotels are asked to select one of various “Rates,” the most expensive of which is titled the “Lowest Regular Rate.” The site also notes that guests “[e]njoy 7 or more nights with us at discounted rates.”

758. IHG’s Candlewood Suites asks online visitors booking a guest room at its hotels to select their “Rate Preference,” the most expensive of which is called “Best Available.” Candlewood Suites’ website also notes to visitors that “Great rates are just a click away” while enticing them to become an IHG One Rewards member with “access to our exclusive Member Rate.”

759. Choice’s WoodSpring Suites promotes its “affordable rates” to website visitors as one of the main “Reasons to Choose WoodSpring.” “Our extended stay hotels,” the company states, “provide convenient, affordable accommodations when you need a place to stay for a week or longer. The already low room rates get even lower when you stay longer.” WoodSpring Suites’ website also notes that it is “committed to providing an incredible value to all guests[.]”

760. Wyndham’s Hawthorn Suites tells website visitors that “[w]hen you book direct” as a Wyndham Reward member, “you’ll get the lowest price at thousands of hotels worldwide.” Wyndham similarly states elsewhere on its website that “members enjoy savings on our Best Available Rate” when reserving a guest room at its properties like Hawthorn Suites.

761. Hyatt boasts a “Best Rate Guarantee” for guests of all its hotels, including Hyatt House. Hyatt tells guests that “[w]hen you book direct on hyatt.com, you know you’re getting the best rates at any participating Hyatt hotel or resort worldwide. We guarantee it.”

762. Through Defendants’ knowing and active concealment of their misconduct from their guests, Plaintiffs and other Class members did not receive information that should have put them, or

any reasonable consumer standing in their shoes, on sufficient notice of potential collusion worthy of further investigation.

763. The extended stay hotel guest room rental market, as well as the broader hotel industry, are not exempt from antitrust regulation. Indeed, in January 2024, the Federal Trade Commission served an expansive 40-page and 65-topic “Second Request” on Wyndham in connection with Choice’s since-abandoned unsolicited proposed acquisition of the company. Wyndham stated that it would fully comply with the FTC’s Second Request as required by law, according to an early January 2024 *Hotel Management* article reporting on the development.

764. When Choice announced its unsolicited bid, Wyndham stated that regulators would seriously scrutinize the proposed deal on antitrust grounds. The FTC’s subsequent decision to issue a Second Request thus came as “no surprise” to Wyndham, Chairman Stephen Holmes noted. Commenting on the proposed transaction, Holmes said that the “Second Request, which is issued in only around 1 percent of deals reviewed by the FTC, marks the start of a complex, lengthy process as both parties provide the FTC with the terabytes of data and documents it has requested, with an uncertain outcome and no guarantee of closing,”

765. The earliest possible date on which Plaintiffs and absent Class members arguably could have been placed inquiry notice of Defendants’ anticompetitive scheme was on or around October 15, 2022, the date of *ProPublica*’s first article discussing landlords’ use of RealPage to fix rental prices through the use of a shared third-party pricing algorithm. The article, however, did not mention the parties, market, or anticompetitive practices that are the subject of this lawsuit. And an ordinary layperson acting reasonably diligently would not have had the time, resources, or specialized training to investigate and uncover the misconduct that Plaintiffs, through counsel highly experienced in antitrust class actions, have alleged in this Complaint.

766. Plaintiffs exercised reasonable diligence. Plaintiffs and absent Class members could not have discovered Defendants' alleged misconduct at an earlier date by the exercise of reasonable diligence because of the deceptive, misleading, and secretive conduct taken by Defendants and their co-conspirators to conceal their misconduct.

767. Due to Defendants' fraudulent concealment of their wrongful conduct, the running of the statute of limitations has been tolled and suspended with respect to the claims and rights of action of Plaintiffs and the other Class members as a result of the conspiracy, including all parts of the class period earlier in time than the four years immediately preceding the date of this Complaint.

VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

768. Plaintiffs brings this action on behalf of themselves and the following Class of all others similarly situated under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(3):

All persons and entities in the United States and its territories who have directly purchased an extended stay hotel guest room for rent in any of the Relevant Markets from one or more Extended Stay Hotel Defendants or co-conspirators, or from any division, subsidiary, predecessor, agent, or affiliate of any Extended Stay Hotel Defendant or co-conspirators from no later than January 1, 2016, until Defendants' unlawful conduct and its anticompetitive effects stop.

769. Excluded from the Class are: Defendants and identified co-conspirators; officers, directors, or employees of any Defendant or identified co-conspirator; any entity in which any Defendant or identified co-conspirator has a controlling interest; any affiliate, legal representative, heir or assign of any Defendant or identified co-conspirator; any federal, state, or local governmental entity; any judicial officers presiding over this action and their staff; members of any presiding judicial officer's immediate family; and any juror assigned to this action..

770. The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members in this action is impracticable. There are tens if not hundreds of thousands of geographically dispersed Class members.

771. The Class members, moreover, can be readily identified and notified in an administratively feasible manner using, among other information, the electronic transactional records of Extended Stay Hotel Defendants.

772. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the Class. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class claim that Defendants' alleged misconduct violates Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Plaintiffs and all Class members also allege and will show that they were injured by the same anticompetitive and unlawful conduct that caused them to pay Extended Stay Hotel Defendants more for guest rooms than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of their collusive conduct.

773. Plaintiffs fairly and adequately will protect and represent the interests of Class members. The interests of Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' counsel are fully aligned with, and not antagonistic to, the interests of the other Class members. Plaintiffs are willing and able to dispatch the duties incumbent upon a class representative to protect the interests of all Class members.

774. Plaintiffs are represented by counsel who are experienced and competent in the prosecution of complex antitrust class actions. Plaintiffs' counsel possesses the necessary resources to vigorously prosecute the case to the greatest extent necessary for the Class.

775. There are multiple questions and issues of law and fact that are common to the Class and that the Class can prove with common evidence, including the following ones:

- (a) Whether Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in an agreement, combination, or conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain, or stabilize prices for extended stay hotel guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets;
- (b) The duration of the alleged conspiracy and the acts performed by Defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy;
- (c) Whether Defendants' alleged misconduct constitutes a *per se* violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act;

- (d) Whether Defendants' alleged misconduct, in the alternative, constitutes a violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act pursuant to a quick look analysis or a full-blown rule of reason analysis;
- (e) Whether Defendants' alleged misconduct caused Class members to pay artificially high prices for extended stay hotel guest room rentals;
- (f) The proper measure of Class-wide damages;
- (g) The scope and extent of injunctive relief needed to remedy the anticompetitive effects of Defendants' alleged misconduct going forward; and
- (h) Whether Defendants fraudulently concealed the existence of the alleged conspiracy such that the statute of limitations is tolled.

776. Questions of law and fact common to Class members will predominate over any individualized questions of law or fact. Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class.

777. In cases like this one that allege price-fixing among competitors, including those with a hub-and-spoke component, the common question of law and fact regarding the existence of the alleged conspiracy by itself has been held to predominate over any possible individualized issues. The same holds true here.

778. Class treatment is the superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. It will allow for the scores of Class members to prosecute their common claims, and for Defendants to defend themselves against these claims, in front of a single court simultaneously and efficiently before ultimately reaching resolution without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that separate actions would present. The benefits of proceeding with this procedural mechanism, including providing injured persons with a method of obtaining redress for claims that might not be

practicable for them to pursue individually, substantially outweigh any difficulties that may arise in the management of this case as a class action.

VII. ANTITRUST INJURY

779. Defendants' anticompetitive conduct has had at least the following effects:

- (a) Competition among Defendants has been restrained or eliminated with respect to extended stay hotel guest room rentals nationwide, including in the Relevant Markets;
- (b) The prices of extended stay hotel guest room rentals have been fixed, stabilized, or maintained at artificially high levels;
- (c) The supply of extended stay hotel guest room rentals has been fixed, stabilized, or maintained at artificially low levels; and
- (d) Consumers have been deprived of free and open competition.

780. Defendants' violations of the antitrust laws have caused Plaintiffs and the Class to pay higher prices for extended stay hotel guest room rentals in the United States, including the Relevant Markets, than they would have in the absence of Defendants' anticompetitive scheme, and as a result, they have suffered damages in the form of overcharges paid for their guest room rentals.

781. Defendants' anticompetitive scheme has caused the type of harm to consumers and competition that the federal antitrust laws are designed to prevent and remedy.

VIII. CONTINUING VIOLATION

782. Plaintiffs' Sherman Act claims, which are subject to a four-year statute of limitations period, are also timely under the continuing violations doctrine. This Complaint against Defendants was filed in mid-July 2024. The alleged conspiracy began no later than January 1, 2016, and continued into the non-time-barred part of the class period, starting in late July 2020, and beyond.

783. Plaintiffs allege that Extended Stay Hotel Defendants set prices pursuant to recommendations from Pricing Algorithm Defendants' pricing algorithm, which has received,

analyzed, learned from, and generated pricing and occupancy “decisions” for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants based on confidential and competitively sensitive data within the four-year statutory period.

784. As a result of the alleged anticompetitive conduct, throughout the class period and to the present, Extended Stay Hotel Defendants were able to and did inflate prices for extended stay hotel guest room rentals nationally and in the Relevant Markets.

785. Plaintiffs and members of the Class purchased extended stay hotel guest room rentals directly from Extended Stay Hotel Defendants at artificially inflated prices caused by the conduct challenged in this complaint throughout the class period.

786. Each time Extended Stay Hotel Defendants renewed their respective contracts or other agreements with Pricing Algorithm Defendants governing the use of and payment for the relevant pricing algorithm products and services pursuant to the anticompetitive scheme constitutes a new overt act causing injury to Class members.

787. Each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant’s rental of an extended stay hotel guest room at a supra-competitive price also constitutes a new overt act causing injury to Class members.

788. Defendants’ unlawful acts and practices described herein continue to this day.

789. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and members of the Class were injured and may recover for damages suffered at any point during the class period.

IX. CAUSE OF ACTION

COUNT ONE

Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade - Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1)

790. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

791. Plaintiffs seek monetary and injunctive relief on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Class under Section 4 of the Clayton Act for Defendants' conduct in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

792. Beginning no later than January 1, 2016, Defendants formed and engaged in a continuing contract, combination, or conspiracy to unreasonably restrain interstate trade and commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C § 1.

793. The contract, combination, or conspiracy alleged herein has consisted of a continuing agreement among Defendants for Extended Stay Hotel Defendants to knowingly and collectively use the G3 RMS pricing algorithm and engage in related conduct to fix, stabilize, or maintain at artificially high levels the price of extended stay hotel guest rooms rented directly to guests. This conspiracy has caused Plaintiffs and the other Class members to pay artificially inflated prices directly to Extended Stay Hotel Defendants and their co-conspirators for extended stay hotel guest room nationwide including in the Relevant Markets during the class period.

794. The contract, combination, or conspiracy alleged herein has taken the form of a hub-and-spoke conspiracy in which Pricing Algorithm Defendants serve as the hub and the individual Extended Stay Hotel Defendants serve as spokes.

795. In furtherance of this contract, combination, or conspiracy, Defendants have committed various acts, including the acts discussed above and those that follow:

- (a) Extended Stay Hotel Defendants provided current, non-public pricing and supply data and other confidential business data to a common agent (Pricing Algorithm Defendants) for use in the G3 RMS;
- (b) IDEaS, with active and essential assistance from SAS, developed, operated, and sold the G3 RMS that has generated guest room rental pricing and occupancy "decisions" for each Extended Stay Hotel Defendant;

- (c) Extended Stay Hotel Defendants knowingly and intentionally used the same pricing algorithm platform that incorporates the same categories of sensitive, non-public business data from one another to generate guest room rental pricing and occupancy “decisions” for each one to adopt;
- (d) Extended Stay Hotel Defendants priced and supplied their guest room rentals pursuant to the optimal “decisions” the G3 RMS generated;
- (e) Defendants exchanged competitively sensitive pricing and supply information with each other through Pricing Algorithm Defendants, including through their intentional collective use of the G3 RMS; and
- (f) Defendants engaged in various forms and methods of communication concerning guest room rental rates, occupancy levels, and revenue that had the purpose and effect of maintaining and reinforcing their anticompetitive scheme.

796. Extended Stay Hotel Defendants possess market power for extended stay hotel guest room rentals nationally and in the Relevant Markets.

797. Defendants’ contract, combination, or conspiracy has led to anticompetitive effects in the forms of higher prices that Plaintiffs and the other Class members have paid directly to Extended Stay Hotel Defendants for a lower supply of guest room rentals nationally and in the Relevant Markets.

798. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ past and continuing violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been injured in their business or property and will continue to be injured in their business and property by paying more for fewer extended stay hotel guest room rentals than would have occurred in the absence of the conspiracy.

799. There are no procompetitive justifications for Defendants’ conspiracy, and any proffered procompetitive justifications, to the extent any exist, could have been achieved through less restrictive means.

800. Defendants' conspiracy is a *per se* violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. In the alternative, Defendants' conspiracy violates Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act under either a quick look or full-blown rule of reason analysis.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class of all others similarly situated, respectfully requests judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives and Plaintiffs' counsel of record as Class Counsel, and direct that notice of this action, as provided by Rule 23(c)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, be given to the Class once certified;
- B. The unlawful conduct, conspiracy, or combination alleged herein be adjudged and decreed to violate of Section 1 of the Sherman Act;
- C. Plaintiffs and the Class recover damages, to the maximum extent allowed under the applicable laws, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the members of the Class be entered against Defendants in an amount to be trebled under applicable law;
- D. Defendants, their affiliates, successors, transferees, assignees, officers, directors, partners, agents and employees thereof, and all other persons acting or claiming to act on their behalf or in concert with them, be permanently enjoined and restrained from continuing, maintaining or renewing the conduct, conspiracy, or combination alleged herein, or from entering into any other conspiracy or combination having a similar purpose or effect, and from adopting or following any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose or effect;

- E. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class be awarded pre- and post-judgment interest in the maximum amount and to the maximum extent permitted by law;
- F. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class recover their costs of suit and reasonable attorneys' fees to the maximum extent allowed by law; and
- G. Plaintiff and the members of the Class be awarded any other relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) on all triable issues.

Dated: July 24, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Shannon M. McNulty

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